LIBRARIES NI
WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK

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Mic.6/13

N.B. The Dimensions of 2 mill wheels not given, and all the schools have yet to be visited. [Unsigned]

County Antrim

Ballymoney Parish

Natural Features - Modern Topography and Social Economy

[Signed] J. McGann, May 1835

[Countersigned] J. Boyle, August 1835

'Received 22nd July 1835. A very creditable memoir to [J. McGann]. [Signed] R.K.D.

Forwarded to Lieut. Larcom, 17 September 1835. [Signed] R. K. Dawson, Lt. R.E.

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Reference

Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish

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Section 1 - Natural State

NAT. FEATURES, HILLS

The Natural Features of this Parish are not interesting and may be said to consist of two different characters separated by the Ballymoney River. The Southern division is composed of the tails of the Finvoy Hills, the highest point of which is 496 feet above the level of the sea, and forms a continued gentle slope until terminated by the Ballymoney River, its lowest point being about 80 feet above the sea. This face extends about 4 miles east and west within the Parish, and although intersected by several streams, the general character is that of one combined mass, descending very regularly and gently; the ravines being more of a perpendicular than a shelving nature.

The Northern division is of a more diversified character and consists of two ridges diverging N.N.E. & N.N.W. from Ballymoney Town, the first rather through the centre of the Parish, the latter towards Coleraine, the steepest side of both ridges inclining towards the east. These ridges rise to about the same height, the greatest elevation being 262 feet. The western sides of both descend gently and break off into varied undulating forms.

RIVERS

BANN

The Bann bounds this Parish on the west for about 4 miles, running in a northern direction, the average breadth is about 160 feet, and depth 15 feet. This river is usefully situated for both drainage and water power. There are no falls or rapids on the portion of the river which bounds this Parish. It generally flows in the winter seasons and owing to the flatness of the ground adjoining it the innundation generally extends from 150 to 200 yards. It subsides very soon, and without doing any injury to the flooded lands. The deposit is considered rather benef[icial]. The bed of the river is composed of soft clay. The banks are low and uninteresting and consist of clay and loose sand.

THE BUSH

The Bush bounds the Parish on the North and North East for upwards of 5 miles, the average breadth being about 50 feet and depth 5 feet. It is very usefully situated for both drainage and water power. The general fall of the portion of the River that bounds this parish is about 13 feet [per] mile. After rain this River rushes down from the [mountain] with great impetuosity laying a considerable tract of [land] on the south under water. The water soon recedes from the [land] but it occasionally leaves a deposit of sand and small stones which is rather injurious to the soil. On the 7th November 1834 the water ran so impetuously that 2 arches of the bridge at Stranocum (one at each end) which had been previously filled up with loose stone and rubbish, were completely cleared out, part of the banks near the bridge were torn away and such was the force of the current that the water has formed a new

/course,

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course, by running through one of the [arches] of the bridge constantly at present, through which it only passed previously in cases of great floods. The deposit on this occasion in the immediate vicinity of Stranocum bridge was so great that at present 6 months after the innundation there are several fields contiguous to the River unfit for tillage. The bed of the river is gravelly and there are no falls or rapids on this portion of it. The banks in general are low and uninteresting composed of clay and sand except about Stranocum Demesne, where the banks rise to about 30 feet above the River and have a very beautiful appearance which is much heightened by the thick planting with which they are studded and which throughout this neighbourhood descends mostly to the margin of the River. This River empties itself into the sea 1 mile north of the town of Bus[h]mills after a course of 25 miles from its source.

THE BALLYMONEY RIVER

This River flows from a lake in the west boundary of Kilraghts Parish 260 feet above the level of the sea. It takes a winding course from east to west collecting almost all the water of Ballymoney Parish, and empties itself into the Bann about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its source, at the point where the southern boundary of Ballynacree-More Townland meets that River. This River is very usefully situated for water power, and for drainage. There are several falls upon it, their greatest descent does not accede 3 feet. For 5 miles from its source the average fall per mile is about 40 feet and the remaining distance from 30 to 20 feet. After heavy rain the rush of water in this River is considerable, and in the winter season it overflows. It soon subsides however without depositing anything injurious. The average breadth is about 8 feet and depth 3 feet. The bed of this River consists chiefly of gravel and clay. Its banks for the most part are low and uninteresting. They rise gradually from Coldagh Bridge to the point where the River meets the Bann, and are covered principally with furze bushes.

exact X

CLAUGHEYWATER

Rises in Finvoy Parish and forms the western boundary of Ballymoney Parish for upwards of 2 miles. It takes a winding course westward and joins the Ballymoney River, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its junction with the Bann. This stream cannot be classed under the head of Rivers. It is usefully situated for water power.

BOGS

The Garrybog lies N.E. of the town of Ballymoney and extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 2 miles in breadth within this Parish. Its average height of the sea is about 120 feet and is about 20 feet higher than the River Bush which bounds it on the northern side. A great quantity of timber is found in the bog. It is principally Fir and Oak is frequently met with. The roots and stumps are not generally broken at the same height, neither are they always found

above X

/upright.

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upright. They lie indiscriminately in several strata as if of successive growths and destructions. The appearance of many roots and stumps found in this bog would lead to the supposition that they had been destroyed by fire. Timber has been found in abundance in the interior as well as in the edges of the bog. This bog is very deep in many places. Where [drains] have been made, they have opened them to the depth of 14 or 15 feet without reaching the sub-stratum. In the townland of Drunkendult a drain was lately made in the bog and at a depth of 6 feet a vein of clay appeared, extending about 30 feet in length, running in a direction of S.W. by N.E., the vein inclining downwards at both ends. In the townlands of Garry, Upper and Lower the sub-stratum was found at a depth of about 14 feet to consist of Marle.

Culdoo and Garrydoo Bogs. The portion of these bogs belonging to this Parish are contained in the townlands of New Buildings, Culdoo, Burn-quarter and Aleck. They lie south east of Ballymoney Town, and extend about 3 miles in length. The average breadth is about ½ mile. The average height of the highest portion of this bog is about 450 feet above the sea, and the lowest about 300 feet. The Claugheywater runs close to the western side of this bog for a short distance. The nearest River of importance is the Bann and the greatest portion of the bog is 350 feet above this River. This bog abounds with timber and trees upwards of 60 feet long have been dug out of it. Fir is the principal description of wood found. The roots and stumps lie in the same manner as in the Garry bog, and the stratification is the same. The average depth of the bog is about 8 feet and a sub-stratum has been generally found to consist of blue clay. This bog is not so marshy as the Garry, and might be very easily drained. There are no insulated Hills or Mounds, rising through any of the Bogs in this Parish, neither are there any Islands artificially made with piles.

There are several small patches of bog throughout this Parish but none of them claim particular observation.

WOODS

There are no natural woods in this Parish and the only evidence of any having existed in former times is the great quantity of timber found in the Bogs.

CLIMATE

In consequence of the lowness of the ground on which the Parish is situated the great quantity of marshy ground which it contains, its short distance from the sea, and the distance of the surrounding Mountains being too great to afford shelter, much rain and violent winds are common (see Meteorological Register kept in the town of Ballymoney from 1st July 1834 to 20th May 1835, at the end of this report).

The seasons of ripening the various crops are, Barley and Wheat in August, Oats in September and Potatoes in October.

*[At this point there is a note by J[ames] B[oyle] reading 'Query!' and Boyle has added the following paragraph to the manuscript.]

DL 76573

Reference	Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish
Mic.6/13	'This Parish is subject to rain, the vapours and showers collected about Lough Neagh being attracted northward along the Bann, and from thence drawn over to the Mountain Range in Loughguile Parish or driven by the S.W., W. or N.W. winds which prevail here, invariably in their course eastward visit Ballymoney Parish, to which they are also attracted by the numerous Bogs and marshy grounds in that Parish.'

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Diary of weather, kept by Civil Assistant James McGann,
Ballymoney 1 July 1834

Date	State of the Day at			Wind	General Remarks
	Morning	Noon	Afternoon		
1834					
July 1	Fine	Fine	Fine	N.E.	
2	Very fine	Very fine	Very fine	N.E.	
3	Very fine	Very fine	Very fine	N.	Very sult
4	Very fine	Very fine	Very fine	N.	Very sultr
[The Diary continues in this fashion until:]					
1835					
May 17	Very blowing and cold	Blowing	Blowing	S.	
..	Blowing	Fair	Fair	S.E.	
19	Fair	Fair	Wind	S.E.	
20	Fair	Fair	Fair	S.	

Section 2

Topography, or Artificial State

MODERN TOWNS

Ballymoney, the only town in the Parish is situated on the Mail Coach Road between Belfast and Derry, 32 miles from the former and 31 from the latter; it is nearly in the centre of the Parish after which it is named and is about 3 miles from the nearest point of the East bank of the River Bann. Its extreme length is 660 yards and breadth 570 yards. This town stands upon a low ridge of ground, rising from 100 to 170 feet above the level of the sea, and is conspicuous from nearly every part of the Parish. The rude spire of the old Church now ruins, the spires of the Parish Church and Market-house, the plantings in Leslie Hill Demesne and O'Hara-Brook which lie to the north and west of the town, contribute to give it a pleasing and lively appearance, when contrasted with a monotonous character of the surrounding country and scenery.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The public buildings in this town and environs consist of 1 Church, 4 Meeting Houses and 2 Roman Catholic Chapels, 1 Bridewell, 1 Market House, 1 School House and a Meeting House now in progress of erection.

Parish Church. Situate at the east of the Town is a neat unadorned building 80 feet long and 31 feet wide. The spire is of very plain construction and is 56 feet high. This Church was built in the year 1783 in a very meager manner and without a gallery. The expense of erection is not known.

In 1819 it was enlarged and a gallery erected on the northern side at an expense of £200. This sum was advanced by the Board of First Fruits to be repaid by the Parish. A very small sum however was repaid.

It was further enlarged and improved in 1830 at an expense of £500 levied off the Parish. This last improvement consisted of a cross gallery, erected at the western end, battening and raising the side walls about 4 feet, a new roof and new floors. This Church can accommodate about 300 persons.

The Meeting Houses are for the following sects viz: 1st Presbyterians (Synod of Ulster), 2nd Seceders, 3rd Covenanters, 4th Unitarians.

1. Presbyterian Meeting House was built in 1777, expense not known. A great many persons to whom it was inconvenient to contribute money assisted in giving materials and labourers to facilitate its erection. It is a simple stone edifice well adapted for the convenience of a large congregation. A Gallery extends around the N.E. and Western sides of the House and the lower part and Gallery

/is

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is divided into pews. It is 90 feet long, and 44 feet wide, and can accommodate upwards of 1,100 persons.

Above the doorway on the northern side of this Meeting House is the following inscription:-

> 'The foundation of Virtue is Truth and the Foundation of Happiness is Virtue etc.
> Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? & who shall stand in his holy place? He that has clean hands and a pure heart etc. the true worshippers shall worship the Father, in spirit & in truth.
> This house was built in ye Year 1777 to which the Right Honble, ye Earl of Antrim generously contributed.

2.Seceders Meeting House, situate at the Rodeing Foot, a short distance to the east of the Town is a low building with a thatched roof. It was originally a Malt Kiln and was taken by the Seceding Congregation in 1815 at a rent of £4 per annum and fitted up for its present purpose. The expense of fitting up, repairing and improving it from time to time has been about £100 which was defrayed by the congregation.

In 1831 the seceding body represented through their Clergyman to Lord Mark Kerr, that theirs was the only place of Public Worship in the Town subject to a rent, and prayed to be relieved from it. As his Lordship had granted a lease of the House (which expires with the life of the present holder) he ordered his Agent to pay the annual Rent, and promised that when the lease expired, it would not be renewed, and that the seceding congregation should have it free of rent forever.

It is 64 feet long and 36 feet wide and can accommodate about 350 persons.

3.Covenanters Meeting House, situate at the west end of Charlotte Street is a simple stone building, 55 feet long and 44 feet wide. It was erected in 1830 at an expense of £600, raised by subscription, and can accommodate 350 persons.

4.Unitarians Meeting House is a neat stone building, 60 feet and 40 feet wide. Its exterior is better finished than any other Meeting House in the Town and was built in 1832 at an expense of £700 raised by subscription and can accommodate 300 persons.

Old R.C. Chapel. Is a very small brick house with a thatched roof, situate about the centre of Castle Street, otherwise called 'Gate End'. It has a very inferior appearance. It is not distinguished by any of the marks by which those places of worship are generally known. It was erected in the year 1794, at an expense of £200 and could only accommodate about 250 persons. It is in contemplation to convert this building into a School House for the instruction of children of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

/Old

Reference

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?

Old R.C. Chapel, situate about 22 yards in the rere of the Old Chapel, is a handsome and tastefully finished stone building. The walls are ornamented with freestone minarets, which rise to a spire form to a level with the top of the roof. The windows are of the Gothic style and are recessed with Mullions, neatly executed; directly over the doorway on the eastern and western walls is a small stone cross, and above the centre of the southern wall there is another small cross. The interior is not yet finished, in fact the Altar and Pulpit are the only things completed or yet begun.

There is a neat brick house 2 storeys high attached to the northern wall of the Chapel which was intended as a residence for the R.C. Clergyman of the Parish. The present Priest does not however reside in it. The only entrance to the Pulpit is through this house.

The ground upon which the Chapel stands was given by Lord Mark Kerr. £700 has already been expended upon the building, which sum was raised by subscription. The sum now required to complete the interior (including the building of a Gallery) is estimated at £600. It is 80 feet long, 30 feet wide and the side walls are 22 feet high. It can accommodate 1,500 persons.

It may be worthy of remark that of the sum of £700 altogether collected and expended £100 was subscribed in the Chapel on the day it was consecrated, 11th May 1834.

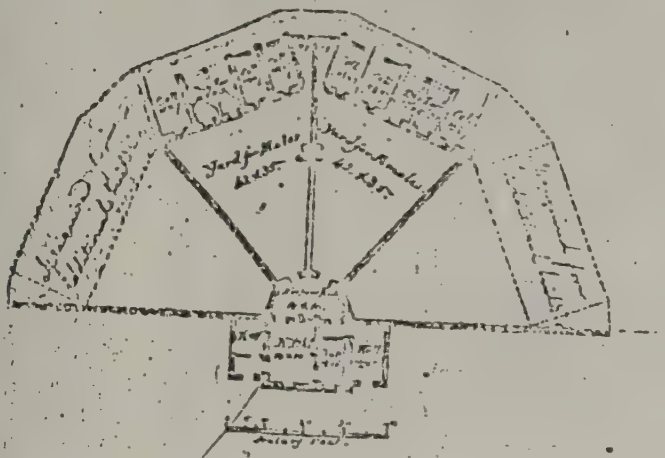
Bridewell. Situate at the west end of Charlotte Street, contiguous to the Covenanters Meeting House is a stone building, commodiously and appropriately divided into cells, yards etc. It was erected in 1830 at an expense of £1,300, befrayed by the County. This house is kept very clean and is periodically visited by the Rector of the Parish, and the officer of Police. The Gaoler is the only person employed in the establishment. His salary is £20 a year. (For construction of buildings see ground plan.)

Market House. Is situated nearly in the centre of the Town, at the eastern end of Charlotte Street. It is a very plain stone building 3 storeys high and has a spire similar to the one on the Church. This building consists of 3 divisions, the upper part comprises a Gallery which extends around the North, East, and Southern walls, with two Jury Rooms, one on the Eastern and one on the Western sides. The entrance to the Western room is by the Northern side of the Gallery only. There are two doors to the Eastern room, one at the Eastern side of the Northern Gallery, the other at the Southern end of the room. The central division which is the principal part of the building, consists of one large room used as a Court House, with a smaller one off the Western side of it called the 'Barrister's Room'. The lower part is simply a shed

[Opposite this description there is a Ground Plan of the Bridewell and a Front Elevation of the Keeper's House prepared by J. McGann.]

/where

Ground Plan of Bridewell.



Front Elevation
of
Keepers House.

Jno Gwynn.

Mic.6/13

where meal, potatoes etc. are sold on wet market days.

When first built this house was only 2 storeys high, and was called the 'Baronial House', and it was originally intended for no other purpose than for holding the Manor Courts in. The date of its erection cannot be ascertained as the records of the Barony were destroyed in 1798, In 1796 it was determined that the Court of Quarter Sessions should be held in it, and in order to make it commodious for the purpose, it was raised another storey, the Gallery and the two Jury Rooms were then erected. The expense of this enlargement was about £130 which was defrayed by the County.

This building now serves not only as a Court House, but also as a place for Public Worship. A Presbyterian Clergyman (generally a probationer, there being no regular person for the purpose) preaches in it every Sunday. It is also open for every Public Assembly. The Clergyman generally receive a guinea for attending on Sunday.

The Tower, Belfry, Clocks and Steeple are kept in repair by the Barony, the remaining part of the house at the expense of the County.

(Anterior to 1796 the Quarter Sessions were held in a house near the Mill Town Bridge, which is now used as a barn).

Old Gaol, is attached to the west end of the Market House, and although condemned and no prisoners are confined in it, a keeper is still paid £2 a year by the Barony for taking care of it.

School House, situated in Church Street is the only Public School in the Town. It is an oblong building, erected in 1813. The expense was about £450 and it is under the management of Erasmith Smith's Trustees (for further particulars see Table of Schools).

Meeting House, now in progress of erection at the north end of the Town, is for a Presbyterian congregation. The foundation stone was led on the 27th July 1834. It is 70 feet long, by 50 feet wi and is intended to accommodate 1,000 persons. £500 has already been raised by subscription and it is estimated that another £700 more will be required to complete it. At present (May 1835) the roofing has been commenced, and so far it has an elegant appearan and when finished it will have a more beautiful exterior than any of the other Meeting Houses in Ballymoney.

Grain Store. Is a stone building situated a short distance to th north of the Church. It was built in 1831 by Mr. Thomas McElderry at an expense of nearly £1,200. Mr. McElderry belongs to the town of Ballymoney.

This store has improved the Corn Trade of the Parish very considerably and is of a very great advantage to the farmers of the surrounding country, affording a good market for the speedy

/sale

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sale of every description of grain. This store can contain 800 tons of grain.

Hotels. There are two hotels in this Town, kept by Miss Neill and Mr. Reid. They are both very good, and great attention is paid in them to the comfort and accommodation of strangers.

Assembly or Ballroom, adjoining Miss Neill's Hotel is a spacious elegant Room. Mr. James Cramsie has a lease of this Room along with his house of which it forms a part. Mr. Cramsie uses this Room for his own purposes, yet it has been so reserved in the lease that Lord Mark Kerr can order it to be cleared out for any purpose he may think proper, as is sometimes the case, for Balls, Concerts etc.

The Principal Private residence in the town is that of George Hutchinson Esq., J.P., situated in the centre of the Main Street.

The town contains about 430 houses of which 400 are inhabited. The greater part of the houses are built of stone, the general height being 2 storeys and there is very little uniformity in their appearance.

There are very few of the houses in the Main Street have gateways attached to them or any entrances in their rere, and the consequence is that Cows, Horses etc. have to pass to their stables either through the halls or kitchens of such houses. Another exceedingly disagreeable habit prevails arising from the same cause. The manure collected in the stable yards has to be removed through the houses into the streets, before carried to the fields, and during the month of April and May when this operation is generally performed, the manure heaps posited in front of many houses in the same Street, at the same time, and suffered to remain until the whole is removed from their yards (which generally occupies each house a week or ten days with a couple of wheelbarrows) present a very disgusting scene.

The streets are not kept clean, and in wet weather particularly it is unpleasant to walk through them. They are either coarsely macadamised or very miry. The footpaths which are paved are not kept in good order. The town is neither lighted nor watched. Many new houses have been recently built and are now building, mostly at the upper and lower ends of the town. They are principally of brick and are slated. The greater number now building are 2 storeys high, but some of them are only one storey

PRESENT STATE AS TO PEOPLE - THEIR OCCUPATIONS etc.

The population of the town is about 2,200 persons, of whom 1,045 are males and 1,155 are females. The number of males above 21 years of age is about 550, and may be divided generally into the following classes vizt.

/Employed

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to be

Employed in wholesale trade and others such as Clergymen, Physicians etc.	40
Do. in Retail Trade and Handycraft	350
Labourers employed in Agriculture	75
Do. not Agriculture	40
Servants	45

The relative proportion of the different trades and occupations is nearly as follows:-

Architects	1
Bakers, 4 shops	10
Barbers	2
Blacksmiths	7
Booksellers	1
Brewers	1
Builders (i.e.	
Bricklayers)	1
Plasterers)	2
Masons)	18
House Painters)	3
Butchers	4
Carpenters)	29
Wheelwrights)	4
Sawyers)	6
Clock and Watch Makers	6
Coopers	10
Curriers	2
Dyers	2
Glaziers	3
Grocers	10
Hatters	1
Hucksters	5
Haberdashers	3
Iron-Mongers and Hardware	7
Linen Weavers	23
Malsters	1
Nailers	10
Publicans Hotel Keepers etc.	42
Saddlers	5
Shoe or Boot Makers and Menders	48
Shopkeepers, dealers in sundry articles	18
Soap Boilers	3
Spirit Merchants (Spirit Shops)	4
Tailors	20
Tinmen	1
Tanners (Extensive Establishment)	1
Tobacconists	1
Whitesmiths	5
Woollen Drapers	9

There are 2 Physicians, 3 Apothecaries and 2 Attorneys in the town.

There are no Libraries, Reading Rooms or Saving's Banks in the town. There is a branch of the Northern Banking Company in this

/town

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town. It was first opened in November 1834.

MARKETS

Are held in the town on the first and middle Thursday in each month and when five Thursdays occur in a month, two middle markets are held. The first market in each month is always best attended and is distinguished by the appellation of the 'large market'.

TOLLS & CUSTOMS

There are no Tolls or Customs at present levied at either the Markets or Fairs until about 2 years ago. Customs were levied according to the following schedule viz.

	d		d
A sack of oats	1	Shoemakers stand	2
Do. meal	2	Hatters stand	2
Do. salt	2	Stand with stockings	2
Do. fruit	2	Do. with old clothes	2
Do. Bran	2	Flat stall	2
Do. beans or peas	2	Barrel of herrings	1
Do. eels	2	Car of herrings	4
Do. potatoes	1	Creel of herrings	2
Cart of potatoes	4	Do. of trout	2
Box car of potatoes	2	Do. of flour	2
Carcase of beef	3	Car with small pigs, and each pig	1
Do. pork	2		
Pack of wool	2	Live sheep	1
Load of cheese	2	Stallion	6
Firkin of Crock Butter	1		
Load of timber of any sort	2	Horse	4
Do. of cabbage or ? quiet Plants	2	Mare	4
Do. of fish	2	Cow	4
Do. of earthenware	2	Bull or bullock	4
Do. of empty Firkins	4	Cow hide	1
Do. Wooden bowls	2	Kip Hide	1
Do. of Lemons	2	Loaf of fat	1
Pedlars stand covered	4	An Advertisement	4
Flannel stand	2	To be paid at Fairs a merchants stand covered	6
		Do., uncovered	4

On the 1st January 1835 notices were posted throughout the town that the customs were to be renewed and to begin on the following Market day. The inhabitants of the town immediately sent a memorial to Lord Mark Kerr soliciting his interference to prevent the renewal of the Customs and the following was his Lordship's answer.

To the Inhabitants of Ballymoney.

Gentlemen

/'Lady

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'Lady Antrim and myself having taken your Memorial into consideration and finding from thence that a continuation of the levying of Toll on marketable goods brought into Ballymoney may injure the markets, and consequently our tenantry as well as others in the town, have given directions to our agents to withdraw the notice.

And henceforth (during our respective lives) the tolls therein specified will be no longer demanded, and we doubt not that when Lord Dunluce arrives in England, he will concur with us as well as unite with us, in the same anxious wish we have ever had, and trust we have ever shown, to meet the wishes and to support the interests of its inhabitants.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that the value given up by us is left blank, for whether it be great or whether it be small we trust that by at once complying with your wishes you will perceive how sincere a regard we feel towards you and how truly we have your interests at heart.

We beg you to believe us
Your very faithful friends
Antrim
M. R. Kerr.'

Stranocum. A small village situated close to the river Bush in the north east of the Parish contains 23 houses:-

3 of which are Public Houses
3 of which are Grocer's Shops
2 of which are Woollen Drapers.

The following are the list of tradesmen: 1 Carpenter, 1 Blacksmith, 1 Nailer, 1 Shoemaker and 3 Weavers.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

A Presbyterian Meeting House in the townland of Roseyards, close to the road between Ballymoney and Stranocum, is the only Public Building in the Parish, without the environs of Ballymoney town. It was erected in 1812, at a cost between £400 and £500, at the expense of the congregation. It is 66 feet long and 28 feet wide, and can accommodate about 560 persons.

[The following note appears beneath the above entry in the hand of James Boyle]

'Qy. Is there not another Meeting House now building between Ballymoney and the Wooden bridge?'

There is a Presbyterian Meeting House now in progress of erection in the townland of Bendooragh, which I omitted noticing before. [Signed] J. McGann.

/GENTLEMENS SEATS

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GENTLEMENS SEATS

Leslie Hill, the seat of James Leslie, Esqr. is situated nearly in the centre of Ballypatrick townland about 1 mile N.W. of Ballymoney town. The house is large and roomy, the ornamental grounds are extensive, and the plantings are judiciously and handsomely arranged. A short distance to the east of the house there is a garden the content of which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres and connected with the garden on the southern side is an Orchard, in which there are some fine fruit trees. There are several well gravelled paths throughout the Demesne, running through the planting. In summer the appearance of the place is greatly improved by the luxuriant foliage of the numerous fine trees which surround it.

O'Hara Brook. The seat of Charles O'Hara Esqr. is situated in the townland of Enaghlower about 1 mile and a half west of Ballymoney town. The house is only 2 storeys high but its lowness is compensated for by its length. There are 2 very good gardens and an orchard near the house. The ornamental grounds are large and tastefully laid out, the planting is varied and extensive and contains many beautiful old trees. The situation of the house is low and contiguous to the Ballymoney River. The general appearance of the place however is interesting and picturesque, combining the beauties of a rich planting with a limpid stream flowing gently beneath it, overhung by sallow and weeping willows which ornament its banks and its diversified grounds exhibiting the marks of improved husbandry and high cultivation, uniting in all to make a delightful rural residence.

Ballynacree. The seat of Samson Moore Esqr. is situated in the townland of Ballynacree-More, a short distance from the River Bann. The house has a pleasing comfortable appearance, and the grounds around it are pleasantly diversified. There is a good garden on the eastern side of the house. There are not many old trees in the Demesne, but there is a good deal of young planting which appears to be thriving well.

Moorefort. The seat of James Moore Esq. is situated nearly in the centre of the townland of Drumaheglis in the west of the Parish. The house was erected in [blank]. It is large and has a good appearance. There is a large garden on the N.E. side of the house walled all round. The ornamental grounds are prettily arranged and the plantings laid out with good taste. The general appearance of the place is naked at present but the planting is very young. There is little doubt this defect in its appearance will diminish with the growth of the planting.

Stranocum. The residence of the Hutchinson family is situated about the centre of Stranocum townland, in the N.E. of the Parish. The house is two storeys high and its appearance is plain. There is a good garden a short distance to the north of the house which contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and close to the southern side of the house there is another garden which contains about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre.

/Contiguous

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Contiguous to this garden there is a very good orchard which contains 4 acres. The ornamental grounds are pretty and the planting contains some fine old oak trees. The situation of this place is particularly pleasing. The River Bush separates the demesnes of Stranocum and Bush Bank, and its varied and well clothed banks lend materially to heighten and enliven the scene.

BLEACH-GREENS, MANUFACTORIES, MILLS etc.

There are no Bleach Greens in this Parish. There are 14 mills in the Parish, for locality etc. see following table.

Locality Townland	Description of Mill	Dimensions of Wheels	Fall of Water
Killyramer	Corn Mill	13F. 8In. Diameter, 2F. 2½In. Breadth. Breast wheel.	30 feet
Ballyboylands Lower	Beetleing Engine	17F. x 4F. 2In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	12 feet
Ditto	Flax Mill	16F. Diameter x 3½F. Breadth, Breast wheel.	8 feet
Ditto	Corn Mill	12F. Diameter x 3F. Breadth, Breast wheel.	11 feet
Greenshields Upper	Flax Mill	12F. 4In. Diameter x 2F. 1In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	5 feet
Topp Lower	Flax Mill	12F., Diameter x 1F. 6In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	10 feet
Ditto	Ditto	11F. 4In. Diameter x 1F. 6In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	8 feet
Stranocum	Corn Mill	12F 7In. Diameter x 2F. 8In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	8 feet
Ditto	Flax Mill	12F. Diameter x 2 F. Breadth, Breast wheel.	6 feet
Ditto	Ditto	11F. 8In. Diameter x 1F. 8In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	20 feet

/Coldagh

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Locality Townland	Description of Mill	Dimensions of Wheels	Fall of Water
Coldagh	Flax Mill	13F. 8In. Diameter x 2F. 6In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	7 feet
Ballynacree-? Skein	Flax and Tow Spinning Mill	18F. Diameter x 5F. 6In. Breadth, Breast wheel.	20 feet
Claughey			
Mill Quarter via Mill Town			
Glenstall	Flour Mill (in progress of erection)	Main wheel 30F. Diameter 12F. wide	23 feet

The house is 5 storeys high, 41 feet long and 30 wide. A corn store attached to mill 4 storeys high 34 feet and 14 wide with a kiln attached to rere of corn store for drying wheat 24 feet square. This mill was commenced in May 1834.

There is a distillery in the townland of Drumaheglis adjoining the River Bann.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Mail Road from Belfast to Londonderry traverses the Parish for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles passing through Ballymoney town. Its average breadth is about 21 feet. This road is kept in tolerable order.

Main road from Ballymoney to Garvagh passes through the Parish for 3 miles. Its average breadth is 18 feet. This is a firm level road and is kept in good order.

Main road from Ballymoney to Rasharkin and Portglenone passes through the Parish for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its average breadth is 18 feet. This is a level road but is kept in indifferent order.

Main road from Ballymoney to Ballycastle passes through the Parish for 5 miles. Its average breadth is 21 feet, some parts of it does not exceed 16 feet. This road is not kept in good order, neither is it judiciously laid out.

Road from Ballymoney to Bushmills passes in the Parish for 3 mile through the Garry Bog. Its average breadth is 25 feet. This is a very level road but a very unfirm one, and is generally in but middling order. Deep trenches have been cut at each side of the road for the purpose of draining the bog but as these trenches ar always full of water they must sap the foundations of the road (at least it would appear so) for the road is not solid in many

/places,

places, and it has been observed to spring, on various occasions when ordinary loaded carts were passing on it. After heavy rain too it becomes very soft, and where the water lodges breaks into holes. In the winter season this road is generally impassable for cars.

Road from Ballymoney to Portrush passes through the Parish for 3 miles. Its average breadth is 20 feet. It is kept in tolerable order, not judiciously laid out.

The bye roads are not unnecessarily numerous. They are kept in pretty fair order. All the roads in this Parish are kept in repair at the expense of the Barony and County at large.** The roads generally speaking are of an inferior description and in most cases have originally been laid out with little judgment. Between Coleraine and Ballymoney it is contemplated to construct a new Coach Road. The line was levelled by Mr. Bald, and if the line proposed by him be constructed it will be nearly a mile shorter than the present, and will not in any part exceed a rise or fall of 1 in 40, while in the present road there are slops of 1 in $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 in 11.# Between Ballymoney and Ballymena it is also proposed to make a new Coach Road. Mr. Bald levelled this proposed line, the highest point of which will be more than 100 feet below the summit of the present line and will not ascend or descend more than 1 in 40, while those now on the present road are 1 in 11, 12 & 15.

There are several stone bridges throughout the Parish, but none of them are worthy of special notice.

The new Wooden Bridge across the Bann at Agivey consists of 6 arches, each about 34 feet wide, measuring from the centre of the bearing piles, and the breadth of the waterway is consequently about 204 feet across. The wing walls at the end of the wooden work consist of substantial rubble masonry, built in courses, and the breadth of the roadway is 18 feet with footpaths on each, 3 feet wide, consisting of hewn stone. The roadway over the wooden work has been made with a concrete of lime, and then covered to a depth of 6 inches with very small stones. The bearing piles are 45 feet long and were driven into the bed of the river from 15 to 20 feet.

This bridge was built by contract in 1834 for £2,500 by Mr. Kenneth Mattheison of Glasgow. This sum was advanced by the Board of Works to be repaid by the Counties of Antrim and Londonderry, in instalments, with interest in addition to this sum. £300 has been paid by the Counties Antrim and Derry in instalments for contingencies. Some alterations in the roads as approaches have become necessary owing to the new site being selected which

/will

** The following note appears in the margin. 'The Mail Coach Roads are kept in repair by the County at large. [Initialled] J. [James] B. [Boyle]

The following note is written in the margin opposite. This is the new road from Coleraine to Antrim there? connecting? with Edgeworths road to Belfast.'

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will form a separate item. In consequence of a considerable portion of the ground on both sides of this bridge being flat, and subject to be flooded in the winter, the new road must be made by an embankment of such height as never to be covered by the winter floods. This bridge was designed by William Bald Esqr. F.R.I.E., Engineer, and has been much admired for the lightness, beauty and solidity of its structure.

GENERAL APPEARANCE AND SCENERY

The general appearance and scenery of this Parish is bleak and uninteresting, owing to the lowness and uniformity of its natural features, and the large quantity of bog which it contains. If we except the Town of Ballymoney and the occasional glimpses of Gentlemen's Seats, which in a trifling degree vary its otherwise monotonous aspect, the scenery would be bare indeed. The Public Buildings are mostly confined within the environs of Ballymoney town, and scarcely a clump of trees is to be met with apart from the plantings which surround the Gentlemen's Seats. In traversing the Parish there is evidence of industry and improvement exhibited, in the advantage generally taken of the resources of nature to assist in works of art, such as the erection of Mills for various purposes where a sufficiency of water power exists.

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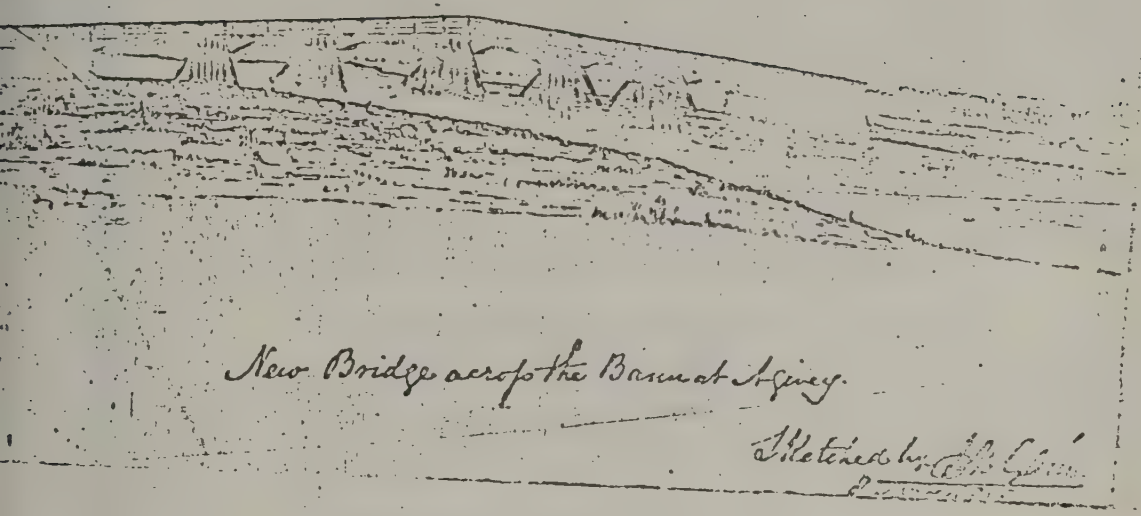

New Bridge across the Basin at Ashley.

Sketched by [illegible]

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Section 3

The People or Present State

SOCIAL ECONOMY

Early Improvements

The earliest improvements in this Parish are attributed to the settlement of several English and Scotch families during the time of Cromwell and subsequently (more than a century ago), to the establishment of an extensive linen and bleaching manufactory, which gave employment and encouragement to a great number of the population of both sexes. This establishment has long since ceased to exist, the cause thereof could not be properly ascertained.

? prosp

To the linen trade particularly is the property of this Parish attributed. It was the principal stimulus to industry, and it is generally asserted that every change in the Linen Market was felt by all classes of the working community.

No Farming Societies etc. have been established in this Parish until the present year, 1835. In the beginning of this year one was formed called the 'Ballymoney Farming Society' for the purpose of encouraging a good breed of cattle and good agriculture. A cattle show and ploughing match is to take place annually when premiums are to be given to the successful candidates.

OBSTRUCTIONS to IMPROVEMENTS

None.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The only Magistrate in this Parish is George Hutchinson Esq. He resides in the Town of Ballymoney, is firm and respected by the people. The usual force of Police resident within the Parish is 1 officer and 10 men.

There are no Revenue Police.

Manor Courts and Courts Leet are held in the Market House in Ballymoney Town by Charles Magildowney Esqr., Seneschal. The jurisdiction of these Courts extends over the Baronies of Upper and Lower Dunluce. The Manor Courts are usually held on the 1st Friday in every month when sums not exceeding £5 Irish currency may be recovered by proving the sum due before the Seneschal.

Petty Sessions are held in the Market House in Ballymoney Town once every three weeks. 1 Magistrate generally does the business of the Court, except when particular cases are to be brought before it when three Magistrates attend.

The cases generally brought before this Court are disputes, assaults and such like offences, which will occasionally occur in

/almost

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almost every state of society. Outrages against any species of property are seldom committed, and no combinations exist to deprive workmen of the liberty of working as they please.

Insurances of houses, furniture etc. are not common in this Parish.

Illicit distilling is not carried on in this Parish.

DISPENSARIES

A dispensary was established for this Parish in April 1827. It is supported by subscription, and a grant from the County equal to the amount subscribed. The average sum subscribed each year is about £50. This with the County Grant gives an annual sum of £100 for the support of the institution.

The annual expenditure is nearly as follows.

Medical Attendant's Salary	£50
Medicines	£30
Rent, Stationery, Printing, County and Barony cess etc.	£10
Total	£90

The Medical Attendant is not required to visit beyond the limits of the Parish, except when a subscriber recommends a patient to be attended who does not reside more than 8 miles from Ballymoney Town. In such cases the subscriber recommending has to pay the Medical Attendant five shillings for each visit.

Subjoined are Tables of diseases for the years 1829, 1833 and 1834.[pp]

The beneficial effects of this Institution have been very much felt by the poorer classes in the country, and is strikingly exhibited in the number of patients cured in the two years for which reports have been obtained.

The Dispensary is in Ballymoney Town, and is open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 to 11 o'clock in summer and from 10 to 12 o'clock in winter.

Medicines are issued at the dispensary to any person belonging to the country by a recommendation from a subscriber.

SCHOOLS

The introduction of schools has led to a perceptible improvement in the moral habits of the people and a disposition is evinced to obtain information and knowledge. (See Tables).

/POOR

[pp] Enclosed in the Memoir are copies of the printed annual reports of the Dispensary for the years April 1828-March 1829, in which there is a table of 'Diseases treated', and March 1838-March 1834, which lacks a table of diseases; this is accompanied by a manuscript table of diseases treated between 10th March 1834 and 31st December 1834 which is in the handwriting of McGann.

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OF THE

[illegible] April, 1829, to 30th April, 1830.

In laying the Report of the past Year before the Subscribers, a decrease will be found in the number of Applicants for Relief at the Dispensary when compared with the Report of last Year; this may, in a great measure, be accounted for by the prevalence of Measles and Dysentery, these diseases having been epidemic here for some months past.

The total number of Patients, who have received advice and medicine since this, 1st April, 1829, are Nine Hundred and Forty-Eight; of this number there have been discharged—

Cured,	[illegible]
Relieved,	93
Incurable,	41
Died,	21
And remain under treatment,	40
Total,	948

The subsequent Table represents the Diseases treated at the Dispensary:—

DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.	DISEASES.	No.
Abscess,	17	Decay,	20	Palpitation of Heart,	3
[illegible]	2	Dysentery,	103	Piles,	12
Apoplexy,	6	[illegible]	4	Pulmonary Consumption	13
[illegible]	18	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	12
Bleeding of Nose,	2	[illegible] Ague,	15	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	6	Rupture,	2
Boils Form,	1	[illegible]	12	St. Anthony's Fire,	5
Cancer,	11	[illegible] Cough,	12	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	4	[illegible]	4	[illegible] of Fluids,	1
[illegible]	21	[illegible]	16	[illegible] Cough,	1
[illegible]	21	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
Chicken Pox,	3	Inflammation of Bowels,	3	[illegible] Dance,	1
[illegible]	6	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	8	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
Corn Fever,	33	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
Croup,	6	Itch,	31	[illegible]	1
Diabetes,	1	Jaundice,	21	[illegible] of Blood,	3
[illegible]	15	Measles,	150	[illegible]	1
Diseased Spleen,	1	Liver Complaint,	1	[illegible] in the Head,	6
Dislocations,	5	Mental Derangement,	8	[illegible]	4
Disease of Bladder,	40	Night Mare,	1	Tetter,	15
[illegible] of Bladder,	4	Nose Bleed,	4	Worms,	9
[illegible] of Eye,	18	[illegible]	1	TOTAL,	948

Dysentery [illegible] in this neighbourhood. During the period of fourteen years and a half, I have seldom witnessed a case of this disease. Dysentery, till within these last two years and a half. In last year's Report, only [illegible] of this disease were recorded, towards the close of last Autumn the cases became much more frequent, and during the months of November, December, and January, became unusually numerous, and peculiarly obstinate and virulent, nor has it been confined altogether to the lower orders; since then, the disease has considerably abated, very few cases now present themselves, and these partake of the chronic kind.

The treatment generally pursued, consisted in the liberal use of Opium, frequently accompanied by large Blisters and warm applications to the lower parts of the belly; in urgent cases, from 20 to 30 grains of Opium, given in the course of 24 hours, [illegible] 8 grains were sufficient; in some, where the Opium was rejected by vomiting, the internal use of Acetate of Lead proved highly beneficial, either [illegible] Mercury, Nitric Acid, given so as to affect the mouth, [illegible] useful.

[illegible] M'COLL, M.D.

Ballymoney Dispensary, 15th March, 1829.

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List of Subscribers to the Ballymoney Dispensary for ending March, 1823.

	£	s.	d.
Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,	5	0	0
Benjamin Morris, Esq.	5	0	0
[illegible] Esq.	5	5	0
[illegible] Esq.	2	2	0
William [illegible] Esq.	2	2	0
Charles [illegible] Esq.	2	2	0
Rev. Robert [illegible]	2	2	0
George Macaulay, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Macartney,	2	2	0
John & Hugh Boyd, Esqrs.	1	1	0
Rev. James Dunscastle,	1	1	0
Chas. M'Gildowney, Esq.	1	1	0
Benjamin Moore, Esq.	1	1	0
John Rowan, Esq.	1	1	0
James Mulla, Jun. Esq.	1	1	0
John Montgomery, Esq.	1	1	0
Archd. Hutchinson, Esq.	1	1	0
James Hutchinson, Esq.	1	1	0
James St. Mcatt, Esq.	1	1	0
Samuel Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Robert Park,	1	1	0
Rev. Henry M'Loughlin,	1	1	0
Somerset Corry, Esq.	1	1	0
Alex. Moore, Esq. M. D.	1	1	0
Messrs. James Thomson,	1	1	0
Richard Hamilton,	1	1	0
David Reid,	1	1	0
William Orr,	1	1	0
William M'Intyre,	1	1	0
John White,	1	1	0
James Canning,	1	1	0
Robert Steele,	1	0	0
John Ross,	1	0	0
Mrs. Boyd,	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas M'[illegible]	10	0	
Mrs. Mitchell,	10	0	
Messrs. James Orr & [illegible]	10	0	
John Orr,	10	0	
James Ribbon,	10	0	
Alexander Lowden,	10	0	
Alexander Crawford,	10	0	
Joseph Anderson,	10	0	
John Crawford,	10	0	
Mrs. Reynolds,	10	0	
Messrs. William Wilson,	10	0	
Samuel Boyd,	10	0	
Samuel M'Curdy,	10	0	
John M'Mullan,	10	0	
Hugh Scott,	10	0	
Miss Crawford,	10	0	
Messrs. Robert Glass,	5	0	
John M'Connehal,	5	0	
Archibald Carson,	5	0	
William Johnston,	5	0	
William Orr,	5	0	
William Ramsdge,	5	0	
Israel Smith,	5	0	
Miss Ross,	5	0	
Messrs. Joseph Gamble,	2	0	
David Cochran,	2	6	
Neal M'Keown,	2	0	
Hugh Mullan,	2	0	
Mrs. Gamble,	2	6	
Mr. Andrew M'Caughen,	2	0	
Miss Crozier,	1	6	
Total,	£259	12	0

Ballymoney Dispensary in Account with James Thomson, Treasurer, &c. from 1st April, 1822, to 15th March, 1823.

	£	s.	d.
To Medicines,	200	4	0½
Stationary,	1	14	8
Postages,			0
Rent, One Year,	8	8	0
Dr. Moore's Yearly Salary,	50	0	0
Coubly and Church Cess,	4	4	0½
Balance in Treasurer's hands carried to new Acct.	50	12	11
	£263	4	0

	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand last Yr.	4	13	6
By Subscriptions rec'd.	259	12	0
By rec'd. from the Committee 6 months allowance for 25 from 1st May, 1822, to 15th February, 1823, at 6d. per month,	5	6	0
By Orders for Money & Vouchers, Amounting to Cancelled Accts. Interest allowed by Grand Jury to Dispensary for the last Yr.	50	7	6
	£263	4	0

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Ballymoney Dispensary,

From March 1833 to March 1834.

THE number of Patients entered on the Books of this Institution, for the past year, amount to Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six. The complaints or diseases removed and cured amount to Six Hundred and Fifty-Four. Twenty-Four cases have occurred, where the treatment employed was not attended with any beneficial results. Eighty-Eight Patients have neglected to report or give any account of themselves at the Dispensary, and One Hundred and Eight remain at present under treatment.

Twenty-Two have died, which is a small mortality compared with the Reports of the Institution for the last six years.

Four have died from Inflammation. One of Croup. Four of Dropsy. Seven of Fever. Three of Consumption. One of Vomiting of Blood. One of Dislocation of Hip Joint. And one from Fracture.

ANDREW MCCREE, M. D.

Ballymoney Dispensary, 6th March, 1834.

Ballymoney Dispensary

For one Year ending 9th March, 1834.

Rt. Hon. Lord Visct. Dun.,	£5	0	0	Richard W. Magenis, Esq.	£1	1	0
Samson Moore, Esq. *Barrs*,	3	0	0	Charles M'Gildowney, Esq.	1	1	0
James Leslie, Esq. -	2	2	0	James Thomson, Esq. -	1	1	0
George Moore, Esq. -	2	2	0	Mrs. Smyth, - - -		10	6
George Hutchinson, Esq.	2	2	0	Rev. James Dunlop, -		10	6
Charles O'Hara, Esq. -	2	2	0	John White, - - -		10	6
Rev. Henry M'Laughlin, -	1	1	0	William Wilson, - -		10	6
James Hutchinson, Esq. -	1	1	0	Mrs. Reynolds, - -		10	6
Samson Moore, Esq. *Cully-trummin*, - -	1	1	0	David Reid, - - -		10	6
				Mrs Mitchell, - -		10	6
Alex. Moore, Esq. M. D. -	1	1	0	James Cramsie, - -		10	6
Rev. Richard Waddy, -	1	1	0	John Dogherty, - -		10	6
John & Hugh Boyd, Esqrs.	1	1	0	William Trail, Esq. -		10	0
John Rowan, Esq. -	1	1	0	James H. Pollock, - -		10	0
Rev. Robert Park, -	1	1	0	Joseph Anderson, - -		10	0
Richard Hamilton, -	1	1	0	John Cramsie, - -		10	0
William Orr, - -	1	1	0	Hugh Scott, - - -		10	0
James S. Moore, Esq. -	1	1	0	William M'Intire, - -		10	0
Jas. Moore, Esq. *Greenville*,	1	1	0	Thomas M'Elderry, - -		10	0
John Montgomery, Esq.	1	1	0	Robert Rowan, - - -		5	0
Jas. Moore, Esq. *Moorefort*,	1	1	0	Samuel Perry, - - -		5	0
Very Rev. Dean Greene, -	1	1	0	Rev. Mr. Stavely, - -		5	0

TOTAL £45 5 0

Dr. *Ballymoney Dispensary in Acct. with James Thomson, Treasurer,* Cr.

From 9th March, 1833, to 9th March, 1834.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance of last Year's Acct.	3	5	3½	By Subscriptons recd. in advance, - - -	45	5	0
To paid Medicine, per Acct.	26	12	5½				
To paid Dr. Moore 1 yr's sal.	50	0	0	By Cash per Henry I. Stuart, Esq. Treasurer, amount of Presentment allowed by the Grand Jury, - - -	45	5	6
To paid one Year's Rent,	8	8	0				
To paid Stationary & Printing,	1	11	8				
To paid County & Barony Cess,	11		4½	By recd. from the Constabulary, - -	2	7	0
Balance in Treasurer's hands, carried to new acct.	2	0	1½				
	£102	18	0		£102	18	0

Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish

Reference

Mic 6/13

BALLYMONEY DISPENSARY

Tables of Diseases from 10 March 1834 to 31 December 1834

Complaints etc	Patients	Cured	Complaints etc	Patients	Cured
Absess	6	6	Indigestion	50	32
Ague	0	0	Inflamation of Bowels	0	0
Apoplexy	4	1	Inflamation of Eyes	6	6
Asthma	12	0	Inflamation of Kidneys	0	0
Boils	12	12	Inflamation of Lungs	8	7
Cancer	6	3	Inflammatory Fever	1	1
Carbuncle	2	2	Inflammatory Sore Throat	4	4
X Cataract	12	3	Itch	8	8
Catarrh	4	4	Jaundice	1	1
Cholic	4	4	Measles	0	0
X Costivenaps	6	0	Liver complaint	4	2
Chicken Pock	4	4	Mental Derangement	2	1
Convulsions	3	1	Melancholy	4	0
Cow Pock	12	12	Night Mare	0	0
Croup	1	1	Nettle rash	1	1
X Diarrhea	3	3	X Pulpitation of heart	14	6
Diseased Spine	8	3	Piles	8	8
Dislocations	4	4	Pulmonary Consumption	12	0
Disease of Skin	14	10	Rheumatism	4	44
Disease of Bladder	4	3	Rickets	1	0
Disease of Ear	3	3	Rupture	4	0

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Reference

Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish

Mic 6/13

Complaints etc	Patients	Cured	Complaints etc	Patients	Cured
Dropsy	12	8	St Anthony's fire	3	3
Dysentary	0	0	Scrofula	20	4
Flooding	1	1	Spitting of blood	1	1
Fractures	4	4	Scarlet Fever	2	2
Headache	12	8	Strictures	1	1
Heart Burn	2	2	St Vitus Dance	3	3
Hypochondrisis	4	0	Tooth ache	10	10
Hysterics	8	6	Typhus Fever	12	8
Teething	1	1			
Thrush	4	4			
Ulcers	20	14			
Vomiting of Blood	2	1			
Water in the head	1	0			
Whitlow	4	4			
Whites	16	12			
White Swelling	4	0			
Worms	12	12			
Wounds	8	8			

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POOR

There is a Mendicity Institution for the support of poor widows, aged and infirm people of Ballymoney Town. 3 years actual residence in the town is necessary as a qualification to every claimant before relief will be administered.***

Neal Kennedy, Woollen Draper, in Ballymoney Town, bequeathed £1,000, to be sunk in the Government 5 Per Cents, the interest thereof to be distributed by the Protestant and Presbyterian Clergymen, under the directions of the Mendicity Committee, to poor house, and room keepers in the town of Ballymoney.

RELIGION

The leading religious professions are Protestants, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. Their relative proportion may be taken thus: 1/10th Protestants, 1/10th Roman Catholics and the remainder Presbyterians, with a few Methodists and Anabaptists.

HABITS OF THE PEOPLE

Nearly all the old cottages in this Parish are either mud or stone, generally 1 storey high, with glass windows and thatched roofs. The number of rooms seldom exceeds 2 viz. a kitchen and a bedroom. The cottages recently built and now building are all of stone, are generally slated and in most cases have three rooms. They have little appearance of comfort or cleanliness. The people are generally clean in their persons. The food principally used by them (i.e. the country people) is potatoes, meal and milk. Turf is their sole fuel. It is plentiful, cheap and of a good description. There is no peculiarity in their dress. The attire of the females is generally neat and clean, and on Sundays particularly, scarcely a female is to be met with poorly dressed. There are no remarkably instances of longevity, but in almost every townland there are people to be met with enjoying good healt and activity at the ages of 70, 80 and sometimes 90 years. The usual number in a family is 5 or 6. Early marriages are not common.

They have few amusements or recreations, varying from what is common everywhere else. Ball playing, hurling and such like is what they commonly resort to. During the Easter week the young people of both sexes flock into the town of Ballymoney in great numbers and assemble in a large field on the western side of the town called the 'Easter Meadow'. They form themselves into a series of rings, both sexes mixing indiscriminately. One person is placed outside of each ring, who has to run round it, and touch another. The person so touched and the one outside immediately run round the ring and try to gain the vacant place first. Whoever is last in coming round has to remain outside, until

/superseded

***Printed annual reports of the Mendicity Association for the year 1832-1833 is enclosed with the Memoir.

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Subscribers to Ballymoney Monthly Loan Fund.

	£	s.	d.
[illegible] Kerr,	10	10	0
[illegible], Esq.	9	10	0
[illegible]	1	7	6
[illegible],	1	0	0
[illegible],			
[illegible] Gamble,		8	0
[illegible] Johnson,		4	7½
[illegible], Boomslow,		5	0
[illegible]	1	1	0
[illegible] Gamble,		5	0
[illegible] M'Mullin,		15	0
[illegible]. Orr, sen.			
[illegible] Crosby,		5	0
[illegible] M'Cordy,	1	0	0
[illegible] Collins,		2	6
[illegible] Anderson,		10	0
[illegible] Girvin,		4	0
[illegible]. Orr, Draper,		5	0
[illegible]. Montgomery,	1	5	0
[illegible]. Pollick,		10	0
[illegible] Reynolds,		10	0
[illegible] White,	1	0	0
[illegible] Loughry,			
[illegible] Ross,		5	0
[illegible] Gordon,		5	0
[illegible]. & J. Stanly,		10	0
[illegible] Thomson,		5	0
[illegible] M'Elderry,		10	0
[illegible] M'Cord,		5	0
[illegible]		4	0
[illegible]	2	0	0
[illegible] Leslie,		2	6

	£	s.	d.
Jas. Thomson, Esq.	4	10	0
James Cameron,		2	6
Daniel Cameron,		5	0
Mrs. Adams,			
John Rowland,		2	6
J. M'Mullin,		1	0
James Girvin,		5	0
Wm. Johnston,			
Richard Hamilton,	1	1	0
Neal Gallowey,		5	0
James Gamble,		5	0
David Reid,			
Miss Smith,		10	0
Rev. J. Dunseath,	1	7	6
Hugh Scott,		10	0
Samuel Perry,		12	6
Hugh Cunningham,		2	6
William Glass,		5	0
Daniel Cooper,		5	0
Doctor Taylor,			
Miss M'Intyre,		5	0
Jamel Smith,		7	6
Robert Johnston,		5	0
Benjm. Griffith,		10	0
Mrs. Gamble,			
Mrs. Hopkin,		10	0
Robert Thomson,	1	7	6
Robert Galt,			
James Canning,	1	0	0
James Gordon,		10	0
William Adams,		3	6
Samuel Adams,		4	0

	£	s.	d.
G. H[illegible]son, Esq.	3	10	0
Robert Jeelan,		4	0
Miss Cromie,		10	0
William Orr, jun.		10	0
Hirase Boyd,		2	6
Mrs. C. Young,		4	0
Mrs. Mitchell,	1	0	0
James Moore, Esq.	1	0	0
William Finer,		2	6
James Johnson,		5	0
James Fleming,		5	0
John Hoody,		2	6
Thomas Rainey,			
John M'Caughen,		2	6
And. M'Caughen,			
A. Moore, M.D.	1	10	0
Hugh Mullin,		2	6
John M'Coole,			
Thomas Rodgers,		1	0
Mrs. Henry,		10	0
Willm. Remedge,			
A. Thomson, M.D.		5	0
Mrs. Caldwell,			
John Clifford,		10	0
Mrs. M'Arthur,		5	0
Alex. Dunlop,		3	0
Alexr. Dermot,			
Robert Steele,		10	0
David Sherrard,		7	6
James Forman,			
Mrs. Nichol,			
David Nichol,			

Poor relieved by the Ballymoney Monthly Association

	No. Meal.	Carts Turf.	Cash. £	s.	d.
[illegible] Magee,	265	6	1	6	6
[illegible] M'Mullin,	397½	5		17	4
[illegible] Boyle,	265	2	1	9	10
[illegible] D. Brown,	265	9	1	12	2
[illegible] M'Lean,	265	2	1	16	6
[illegible] Caldwell,	318	4	1	3	3
[illegible] Campbell,	265		1	6	6
[illegible] Millikin,	245		1	6	4
[illegible] Canfield,	265			13	3
[illegible] Watt,	263				
[illegible] Nichol,	260	2	1	3	0
[illegible] Hunter,	397½				
[illegible] Magill & daughter,	530	4	1	6	6
[illegible] Doherty,	135	7		14	5
[illegible] Dale,	10				6
[illegible] Scott,				1	6
[illegible] John Nickle,				15	0
[illegible] Girvan,	265				

	No. Meal.	Carts Turf.	Cash. £	s.	d.
Ally Logan,					
Nancy Sloan,					
Jane Frizzel,	265	7	1	5	6½
Widow M'Coy,		2	1	3	6
Catherine Dunn,	265			13	3
Joseph Caldwell & wife,	265	2	1	7	6
Widow M'Clelland & daughter,	662½	11	1	5	11
Elizabeth M'Dowell,	265			13	3
Margaret Upton,	397½		1	2	1
William Rainey,	265	6			
William Ferguson,			1	6	6
Jane O'Bryan	265				
Rose M'Carroll,	265	6	2	15	6
Widow Gray	132½	1			
Widow Donnigan,	265				
A Widow,	130				
Mary Baillie,	198			9	10
Daniel M'Veigh,	91			7	10

superseded by another whose vacant position is gained by the person outside by the same course. This innocent amusement is kept up with great activity and ? eclat for several hours each day during the Easter week. It is called the 'Round Ring'.

On May eve it is customary practice with many of the elderly females of this Parish to get a branch of what they call the Rowan Tree and place twigs of it over the doors of their byres, and frequently over their Kitchen doors. They also tie a twig to the tail of each cow. They will not mix the milk which they may have on May eve with the milk of the following day, as they say 'it is unlucky to mix the milk of two years together'. The Rowan tree is used as a 'charm' against witchcraft and fairyism. It is astonishing to see this practice kept up by many intelligent persons, and particularly in a district where the great mass of the population are educated. Although this practice is more general among the Roman Catholics than any other sect, yet it not confined exclusively to them.

The general character of the people of this Parish is orderly and peaceable, their dispositions generous and humane, and they are remarkably kind and attentive to strangers.

Among themselves too they are in great measure free from those party dissensions and bickerings which unhappily prevail in most of the neighbouring parishes. Whatever may be the religious or political creed of any man it is not suffered to affect social intercourse with his neighbours, and although many persons have a strong leaning to a particular side, yet in general they allow for that independence of mind and prejudice of education which causes a difference of opinion in many cases upon the same subject. As a proof of the liberality entertained by the various sects towards each other it may be remarked that several places of public worship recently built in the town of Ballymoney (viz. for Unitarians, Covenanters, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians) were contributed to by persons of every persuasion, and in some instances the amount subscribed by the sect for whom the house was building was not as large as the sum received from their neighbours of different denominations.

The result of this mutual good feeling towards each other is that the people are contented and happy.

EMIGRATION

From 20 to 30 families emigrate annually from this Parish, generally to British Canada, and very few of them return.

The practice of going to England and Scotland to get harvest work is not very prevalent. A few do regularly go, and before they start it, it is usual for them to sow potatoes for their winter support. They do not take their wives or families with them.

REMARKABLE EVENTS

None.

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Reference

Ballymoney Parish

6 Ancient Topography by Mr. Stokes

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Ballymoney, Ancient Topography of

ECCLESIASTICAL

Of the old church of Ballymoney nothing remains now but a steeple, with a castellated top and a slated conical roof resembling a spire. It was originally built in the year 1637. It has a large saxon door, is neatly built of brick and has no architectural ornaments whatsoever. The graveyard contains no stone older than 1700. There is a very old one however in the wall but being of a bad quality of stone all the letters have been obliterated by the weather and storms. The graveyard was established a few years before the foundation of the church and has been used ever since by the Scotch settlers of the district. Previous to 1637 no ecclesiastical building of any kind stood at the site or near it.

In the townland of Kirkmoyle is the site of the Parish Church which preceded the one just now described. It appears to have been deserted on account of its small size, probably combined with the increasing numbers of the congregation. In drawing No. 3 there is a ground plan of the foundations and the small graveyard which still surrounds it. It is 49 feet in length from out to out by 16 in breadth. [Marginal note reading 'the gable is 16 foot thick but that is owing to a big station (?) having been erected on it']. The foundations are in average 3 feet thick. Very few stones appear, the whole being overgrown by the green sod. There are no tombstones in the yard but burials of the poorer sort still occasionally take place in it. Its boundaries are not the original ones. It formerly extended over the whole field in which it is now situated, but by the permission of the landlord, the tenants have lately circumscribed and considerably diminished its area. There are no crosses or holy wells known in its neighbourhood nor have there been found any coins or antiques at it or about it.

There is a tradition that in the townland of Tullaghgore there formerly stood an old church. There is no memory of where its site was, or any particulars connected with its history i.e. its erection, destruction etc.

In the townland of Kirkhill there had been formerly an ancient graveyard. It is long since dug up and levelled with the field.

It is traditionally received by the parishioners in that district that the townlands of Tullaghgore, Bootown, Forttown, New Buildings, Kirkmoyle or Kilmoyle Upper and Kilmoyle Lower formed a parochial district of themselves. There is nothing remembered of its history.

MILITARY

Near the wooden bridge over the Bann to the Grange of Agivey and a few fields from the edge of the river, there is an artificial hill. It is made of an external shell of thick masonry, and is filled in the interior with fine sand. This external shell which forms the circumference of the hill is an equiangular and equilateral polygon of 14 sides, and has at two places two small

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arched doors, stopped up. On the top there are the remains of an extensive castle. Its foundations only are now visible, the walls having been pulled down for building with. They are six feet thick. Faint traces of other foundations can yet be seen. It was formerly surrounded by a thick rampart. The road to Ballymoney occupies what was formerly the bottom of the ditch, as also does a narrow lane turning round into Mr. Cramishe's farmyard Round the artificial hill many sewers were formerly visible, evidently made for the purpose of carrying off water from the interior of the castle. The rampart was destroyed at the time of the lane was made. the workmen in digging discovered a series of about forty human skeletons laid regularly along. On the skull of each marks of old healed up wounds were observed. One is still in the possession of Mr. Cramshe who has also a fragment of pottery, two rusty handcuffs, a coin of one of the Edwards, a Peh pipe and a copper weight with the mark XX. Many other articles were obtained and carried off by the peasantry, one of whom found a sword which was brought to a smith and turned into a latch for a cabin. See drawings No. 1, 2, 3.

There formerly stood a rampart and intrenchment at some distance from the place. See drawing No. 2. These were probably thrown up by beseigers at the time of its destruction. They are on a rising ground completly commanding it. In the adjoining fields a great number of iron shot were found at the farm delineated in drawing No. 3. The place is believed to have been destroyed immediately after the rebellion of 1641.

The old name of this townland is Croaghbeg. It obtained its present one Cross from a battle fought near by the McQuillans who possessed the castle and the O'Cathans for the recovery from the latter of a certain golden cross of great value and sanctity. That cross gave its name ever after to both the townland and the castle. It was the chief seat of the McQuillans until they obtained possession of Dunluce Castle. It was afterwards held by the McDonalds. In 1641 it was stormed by Sir Phelim O'Neill, whose party was expelled from it by a besieger of whom no memory or tradition exists. By him the great rampart was thrown up.

In the town of Ballymoney and close to the old churchyard it is said that a castle formerly stood. No information, however, can be gleamed as to the exact period of its destruction. It appears probable however that it took place long before the rebellion of 1641. The situation of the building was at the eastern side of the graveyard. One of the vaults is said to be still in existence, but covered over and concealed by graves and boxes (?). As a note to this head it may be mentioned that there is but little prospect of the Cross Castle continuing in its present state for more than a few years. The whole neighbourhood dream of gold and apartments full of treasure in the interior of the fourteen sided hill, and it is more than probable that influenced by such hopes

/the

[The following footnote has been added to the manuscript]

the tenant will continue enlarging the breach he has already made, until the whole is destroyed. Besides it has lately passed from a landlord who had been more than once its guardian and preserver to one who is comparatively uninterested in these things. The hill still persists in exhibiting sand instead of gold.

There is a tradition that there had been once a 'castle' on the other side of the town and on the hill called Leslie Hill in the townland of Prospect. It was found difficult to ascertain whether this castle was nearly an old fashioned dwelling-house or a place regularly fortified. To the farmer the term is frequently, indeed generally, given by the Scotch settlers. When the tradition was first heard the speaker seemed to be thinking of a fortified place, for a subteraneous cove or place of concealment like those of the square earthern forts in the parish of Finvoy was said to have been under it. But on application to other sources it appeared that it had been an old fashioned dwelling-house inhabited about 100 years ago by the rector of the parish as a glebe house. The situation is commanding and in the immediate neighbourhood of the town appears to be the only situation adapted for a military building.

Immediately at the rere of Castle Street in the town of Ballymoney i.e. at the south western end of it, there is a large field, now containing the new Roman Catholic chapel. This field had once (up to about twenty years ago) the remains of a large building called by the people a 'castle'. It is said by some to have been surrounded by a courtyard wall, which if true would give it something of a military nature, by others that it had never been anything more than an old fashioned mansion house, belonging to some member of the Antrim family. But there is a tradition in the parish of Finvoy, that before the English settlement of James the 1st a fortification had been begun here but never was finished; and that it had been occupied at some time or other by the McQuillans. After the English settlement it is indeed most probable that it was a mere dwelling-house. There is nothing now to mark the site but a slight hollow about forty yards long. The last that is distinctly remembered of the building is a group of cellars. No authentic information could be obtained about the style of masonry or thickness of the walls. Castle Street, the lane which runs close by it, is but a modern part of the town.

PAGAN

There are no cromlecks. There is one standing stone in the townland of Ballyboylands. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$F. x $2\frac{1}{2}$F. x $1\frac{1}{2}$F. In Forttown there is a remarkable mound once surrounded by a ditch, now destroyed. The top is flat and circular, and one chain in diameter. It is 15 feet high from the level of the adjoining field. In the townland of Dunaghy there is another. It is one chain and a half in diameter, and 10 feet high from the field. The ditch is also destroyed but from some slight traces of it still visible on one side, it seems to have been upwards of 20 feet broad. In the townland of Drumskea there is another 12 feet high of the same diameter and with no ditch.

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The forts are uninteresting. In some of them now destroyed coves were found. In one in the townland of Burnquarter a remarkable stone instrument was dug out. See drawing No. 4.

There is a cove in the townland of Feransessary on the farm of David Beard. It runs under the ground in a direction N.W., but is filled with water as to be inaccessible. It is described however by the farmer to be the farm represented in drawing No. 5.

In the Torttown in the very next field to the mound there is a cove now choked up. It is described to have had three rooms, each 9 feet long and succeeding each other in a straight line. There had been a few others in the parish but they are now destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS

About the year 1832 a curious brass instrument $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long ornamented with birds graven on its surface, and in shape like a large flesh fork was found in Dunaverny. It was sold to Mr. Mant, then rector of Ballymoney and is said to be now in a Dublin Museum.

Four brass cutting instruments formed thus

were in 1831 found tied together with brass wire in Calheme. In the year 1824 a farmer in the townland of Culramoney discovered in a dried up lake near the edge of an artificial island situated in the same townland, a brass pot, eighteen inches in diameter across the mouth and about twelve inches deep, with an iron hoop attached to it outside the rim. In the inside there were found a pair of spurs of the same metal, with a pair of small iron shears, a piece of brass wire, and a rusty iron lock. The pot was sold.

A canon ball twenty-five pounds in weight, with a shell resembling a scallop shell were also found in the same place many years ago. In 1824 there were picked up besides the articles already mentioned a stone flag of mica slate on which there was a cross carved. See drawing No. 2. Also two brass ornaments (see the same drawing), an iron cutting instrument and some small oars of oak. These oars are lost. The bed of the lake formerly covered about five acres Cunningham measure. Half the island is at present dug away and the lake has been drained. When the island was whole its diameter was four perches. It was circular, regularly formed and supported by a number of large stakes in an oblique or slanting position with the tops towards the centre. On the top there was a wooden frame, spaces of it filled up with alternate layers of brambles and earth.

In the possession of Sampson Moore Esq. of Ballynacrea there is an ancient silver spoon found in the ruins of Moyanagher castle, on the opposite bank of the Bann in the Co. Londonderry. See drawing No. 5.

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For sundry articles in the possession of the present postmaster see the drawings. It is not known from what parish the sword came. It appears to have had once a wooden handle, connecting the blade with the hollow transverse piece represented at the side of the drawing, and fastened with rivets through various holes in the blade. See drawing No. 8.

The stone cutting instrument in drawing No. is of rare form. Its surface exhibits some concavities which seem to show that the whole is in an unfinished state, that is only partly ground away to the shape which the maker of it intended that it should have.

It is not remembered from what townland in the parish the spear head in drawing No. 6 was brought. The spear head in drawing No. 7 is remarkable for its very broad and semicircular edge.

Coins and quernstones have been found here with the usual frequency. None of the latter are interesting. The farmer though still picked up from time to time are at present, except a collection by Mr. Orr, see drawing No. 9, few and scarce on account of the accumulation of them which had taken place at the watchmakers shops having been lately melted down. There is but one other in the drawings - see No. 2. It is very rude and badly coined.

Flint arrowheads are also frequent. They have a common character and very rude, large and clumsy, and are generally of the lozenge form thus

As usual one side is flat or nearly so, the other marked down the middle by an angular sharp ridge with many planes diverging on each side. None that have been seen exceed two inches in length. Particular drawings were thought unnecessary, a general character being easily made out.

[There then follows a series of neat and accurate drawings by Stokes.]

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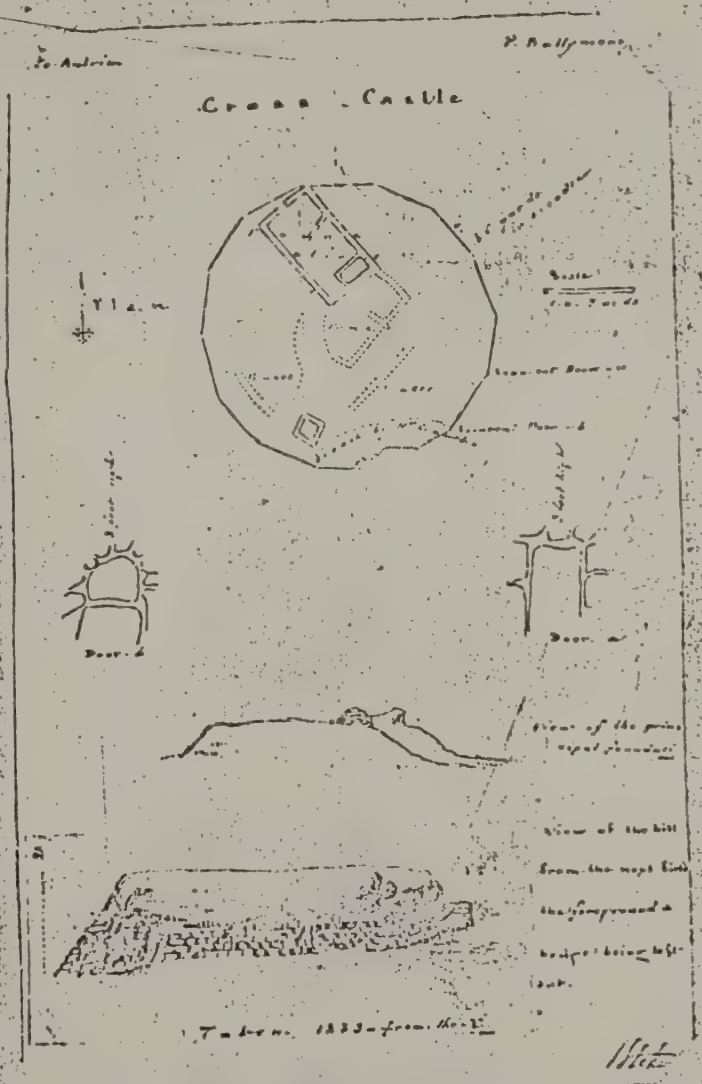
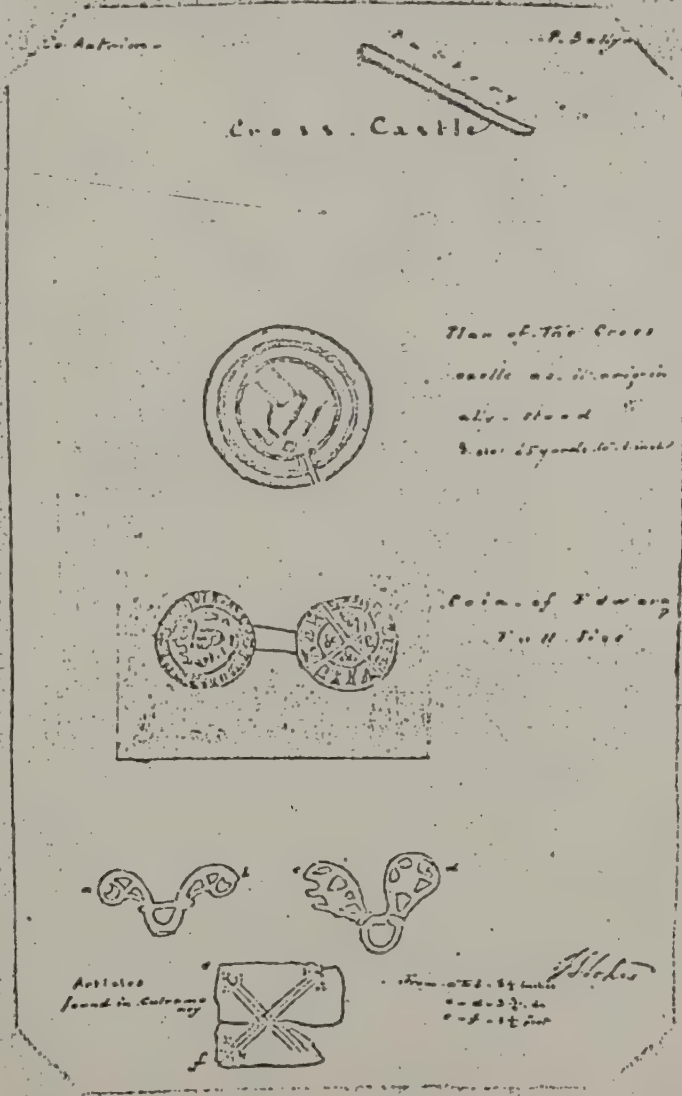
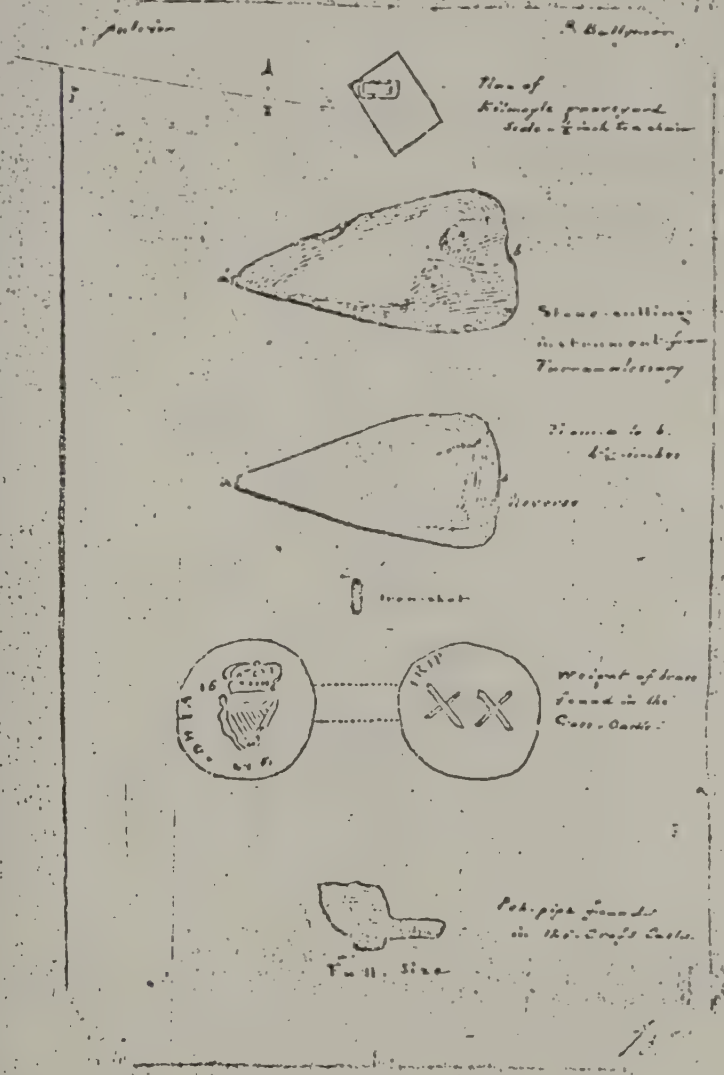
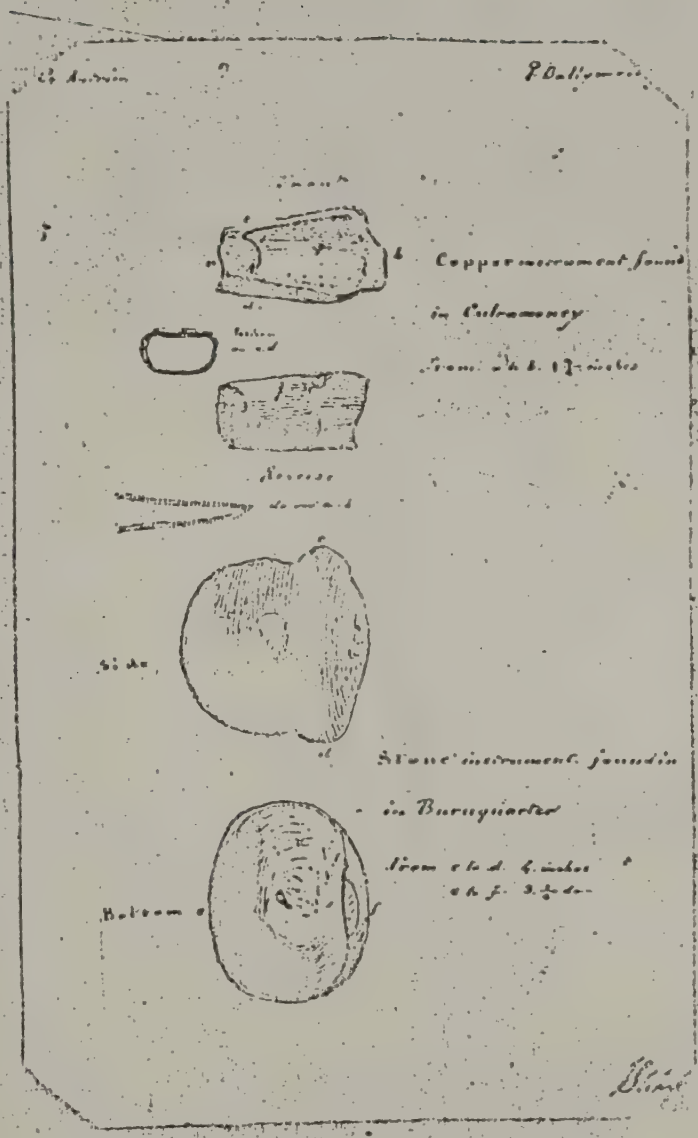
Map of Standing stones near Ballymoney

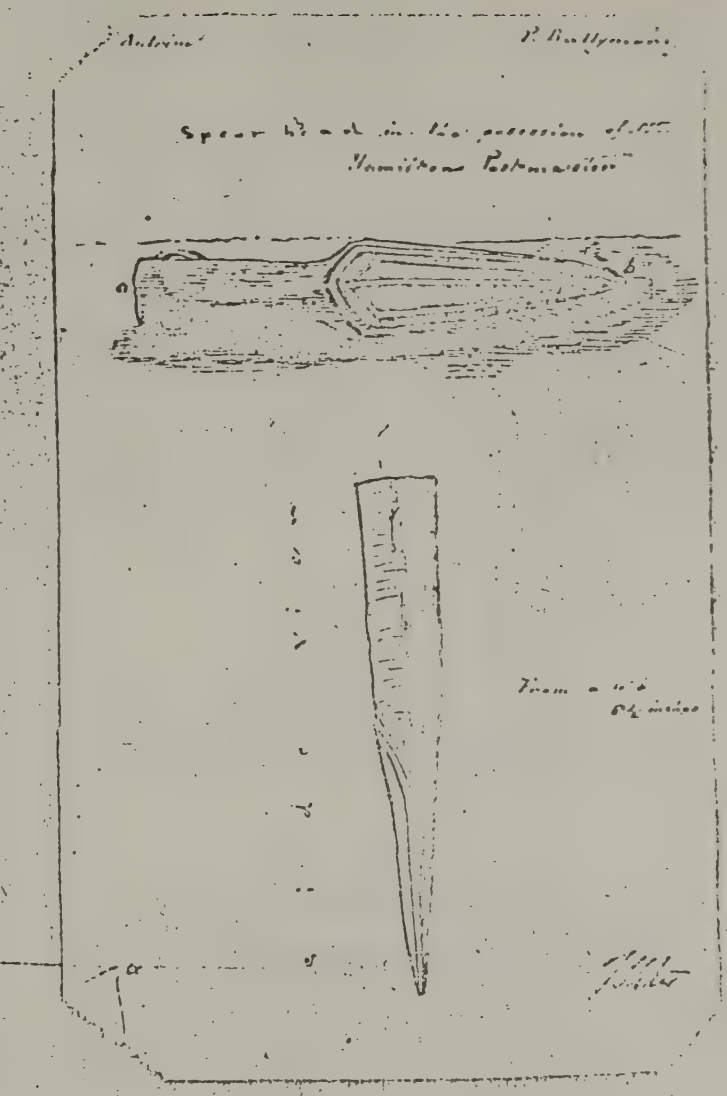
No 1

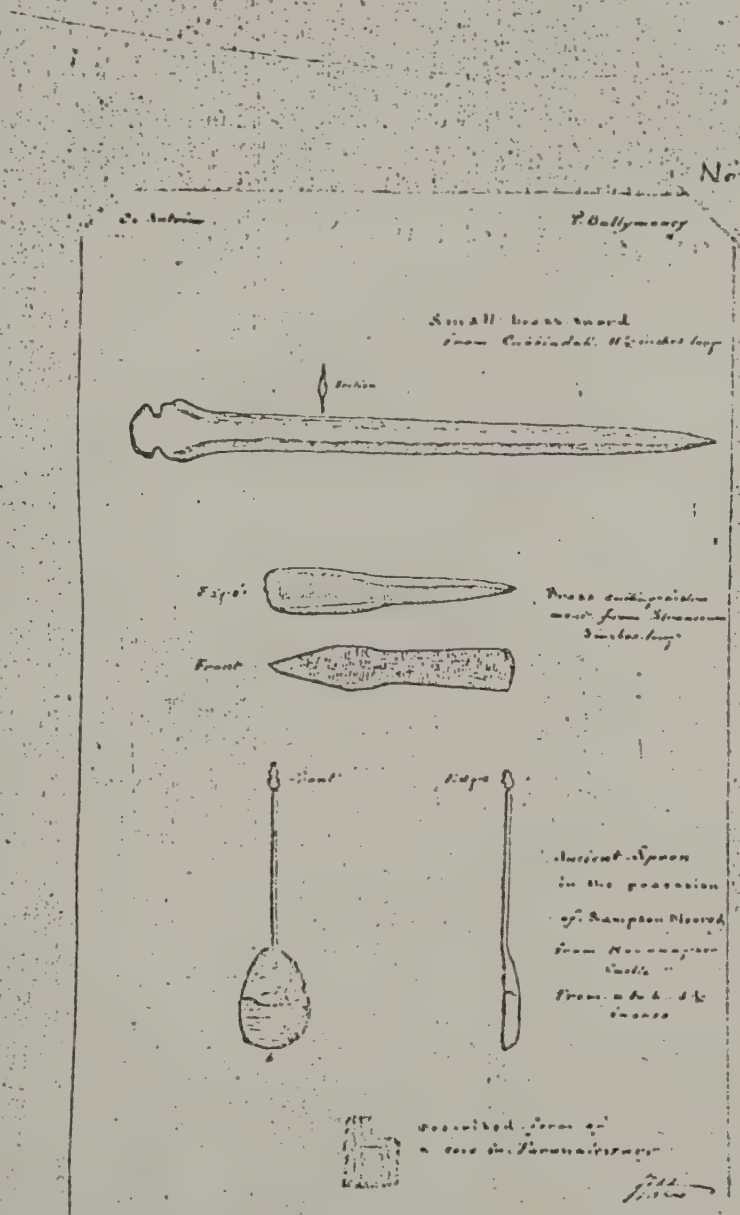


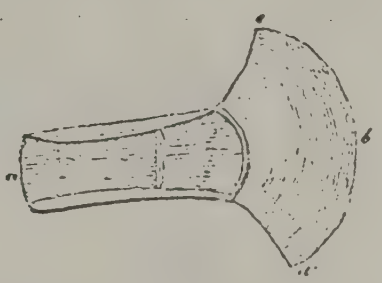


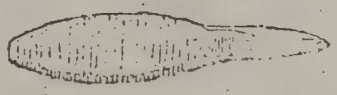

Full Size


Copper instrument found
in Culmanny
Stone instrument found in
Burnyhaster


a
b

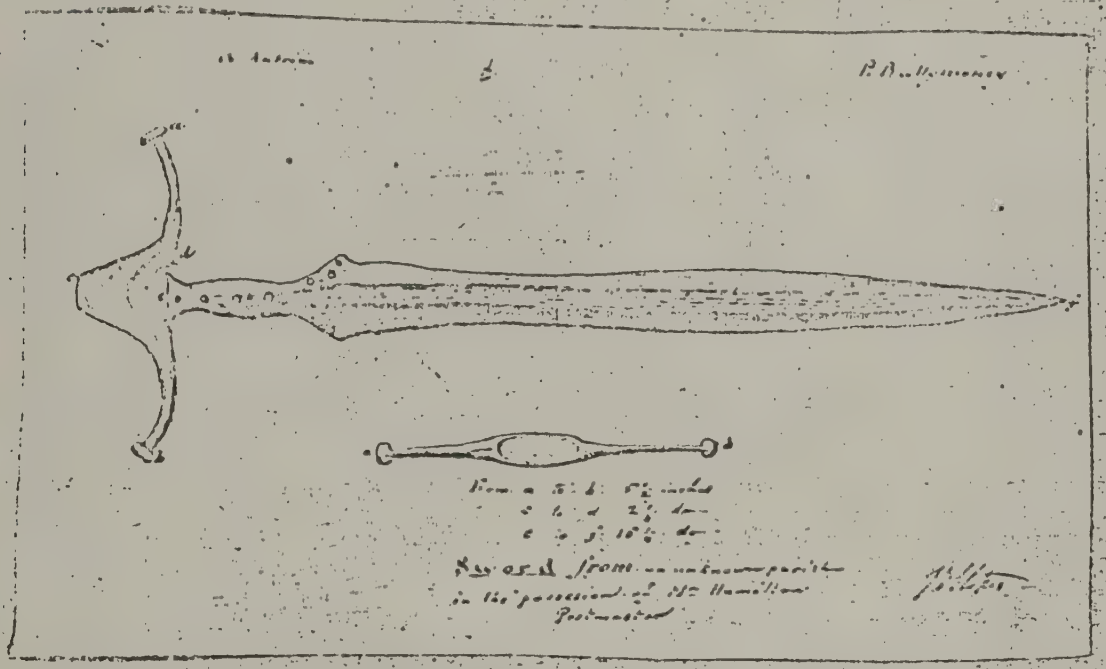

No 5
Co Antrim
P Ballymoney
Small bronze sword
Side
Edge
Front
Ancient Spoon
Described form of





Spear head in the possession of
— Leslie Esq

Coins.



Reference	Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish
Mic.6/13	Ballymoney Parish [Section] 5 - Ancient Topography by J. Bleakley, with index

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Reference	Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish
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County Antrim, Parish of Ballymoney. Index to the information collected for the memoir in the above Parish by J. Bleakly.

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B	Beads, Ancient ...	4
	Butter ...	5
	Brass pot ...	7
C	Coves ...	3, 8
	Coins, Ancient ...	4, 5
D	Dish of wood, Ancient ...	5
G	Grave yard, Ancient ...	3, 7
	Gem, Ancient ...	5
H	Hatchets of stone and brass ...	2, 3, 5, 7 & 8
I	Instruments of brass ...	2, 4, 6
	Island, artificial and Lake ...	2
Q	Querns, Ancient ...	7
S	Swords of brass and iron ...	2, 3
	Stone, curious (?) ...	2
	Seal, Ancient ...	5
	Spear Head of brass ...	6
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	Stone Ring ...	7

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Ancient Topography

DISCOVERIES IN AN ARTIFICIAL ISLAND: BRASS POT AND ITS CONTENTS

In the year 1824 Clarke McDermott, a farmer, in the townland of Culramoney discovered in a dried up lake, near the edge of an artificial Island in the same townland, a brass pot 18 inches in diameter across the mouth, and about 12 inches deep, with an iron hoop or belt round the pot near the mouth outside. Inside the pot was found a pair of curious (?) brass spears of this shape with a pair of shears not so large as sheep shears, nor so small as weavers shears, of either steel or iron, a piece of brass wire and a lock resembling a horse lock. The pot was sold and the other articles lost except one of the spears which was sent to Lestley Hill.

Cannon Ball, Sea shell. A cannon ball about 25 lbs. weight with a shell resembling a scallop shell was also found in the island in 1800 by the same person, but lost.

STONE FLAG AND CROSS

Also a curious stone flag of mica slate, on which a cross of curious dimensions. The flag is 11 inches square and ½ inch thick.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS

Also two curious brass instruments like escutcheons with a smaller instrument of brass and

an Instrument

an iron instrument like a pike top or head, found by same person in the island in 1824 (see the specimens in Clarke McDermott's of same townland).

OARS

Small oars of oak was also found in draining the lake by the same person, but lost.

[Information] from Clarke McDermott and John McDermott.

[Signed] J. Bleakly,
11 December 1837.

THE LAKE AND ISLAND

The bed of the lake at low water mark is supposed to have covered about 5 acres. The island was nearly circular, about 4 perches in diameter, regularly formed and supported by a number of large stakes, in an oblique or slanting position, with the tops towards the centre of the island, outside of which was a frame of wood, regularly mortised together. The intermediate space being filled

/up

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up with alternate layers of bramble, earth, and some of the stakes are in the possession of Clarke McDermott, farmer, Culramoney.

Information obtained from Clarke McDermott and John McDermott farmer. 11th December 1837.

STONE HATCHETS

A stone hatchet of curious shape was found by John Archdall in the townland of Farranalessary (see specimen).

Also 2 other stone hatchets rudely formed, one a grey colour and the other a black colour found by Robert McCollin in the townland of Craigatempin (see specimens).

12th December 1837

BRASS INSTRUMENT AND STONE CURIOUS (?)

Also a curious brass instrument or weapon found by Robert McCaw 6 years ago in clay ground in the townland of Stranocum with a curious stone with a hole in it (see specimens).

SWORD OF BRASS, HATCHET OF BRASS

Samuel Peacock of townland of Cubbindall has a curious brass sword 11½ inches long and 1½ inches broad at the widest part, found, with a brass hatchet, in a flow bog in the same townland in 1834 (see specimens).

[Signed] J. Bleakly 13th December 1837

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SWORD OF IRON

A very ancient looking sword of iron in the possession of James Patrick of High Top, or Top Upper, found in a clay field near the bog in the same townland. It is 3½ feet long and 2 inches broad, but so corroded by rust as to be nearly demolished. It was much longer when found, but broken off.

From James Patrick, farmer, Top Upper.

HATCHETS OF BRASS

Four Brass Hatchets have been found fastened together by a chain of brass wire in a flow bog 4 feet deep, seven years ago in the townland of Calheme by Alexander Kerr, farmer. The hatchets were all of various sizes but all lost except one large one.

14th December 1837

COVES

There is a cove in the townland of Breckagh which is said to contain many rooms turning off at right angles, but all turning into dwelling houses under the floor, but closed up except a few feet from the mouth which is outside the houses, on the farm of David Brown.

/GRAVEYARD

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GRAVEYARD

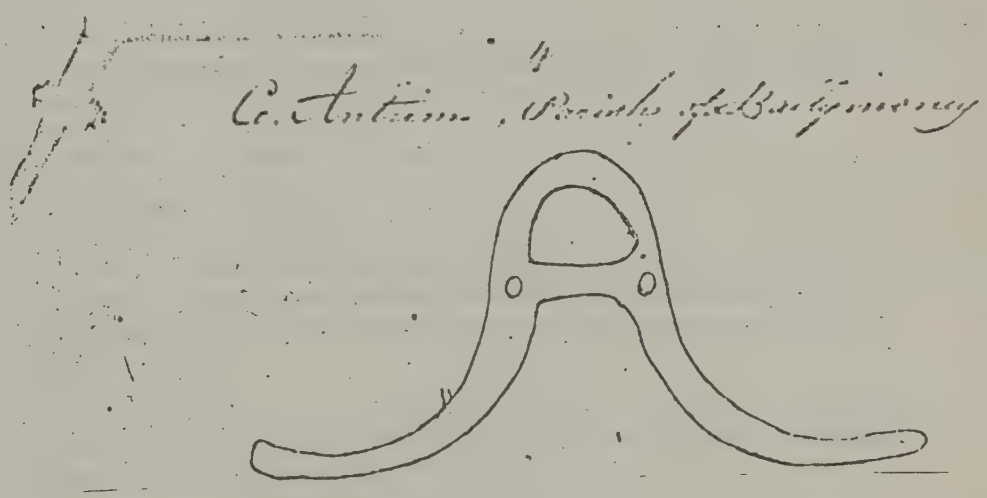
There is an ancient graveyard on the farm of John Moore in the townland Killyramer, but all dug up and levelled with the field.

COVE

Also a cove on the same farm, but closed up. It is said to contain 3 or 4 rooms turning off at right angles.

From John Willey and James Henderson, farmers.

[Signed] J. Bleakly 15th December 1837



INSTRUMENTS OF BRASS

The above is an exact outline in full size, of a brass instrument, two of which are in the possession of James Laman in the townland of Glenlough found by him in 1827, about 12 inches under the surface of the clay in mossy ground, and are in a good state of preservation.

From James Laman, farmer.

COINS ANCIENT

The small ancient silver coin of sixpenny magnitude, was found in 1834 on the farm of William Kilpatrick in the townland of Craigatempin (see specimen). Also one of 2^{s}/6^{d} magniture with the

/same

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same inscription but sold.

From William Kilpatrick, farmer, 18th December 1837.

BEADS ANCIENT

A curious Bead of blue and white straked (?) glass of oblong shape, with small knots (?) of a pale colour on the outside, found in the same townland under the surface about 12 inches deep by John McCullagh (see specimen). Also an amber coloured bead, with a smaller one of blue colour found under the surface of the earth by Samuel Stewart in the same townland (see specimens).

Information obtained from John McCullagh and Samuel Stewart, farmers, Craigatempin.

[Signed] J. Bleakly 19th December 1837

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SEAL

The impression in the wax on the margin, is a glass seal found 3 years ago under the surface of the ground in the townland of Craigatempin by Samuel Stewart and on his farm.

From Samuel Stewart, farmer.

ARROW HEADS OF FLINT

14 flint arrow heads all differing in shape and size (see specimens) found in the townlands of Craigatempin at various times by James Stewart and Robert Kennedy of the same townland.

STONE HATCHET

Also a stone hatchet of a dark colour with white spots found in the same townland by Samuel Stewart.

20th December 1837

COINS ANCIENT

Archabald Boyde of Glenlough townland in 1832 found a number of silver coins of two and sixpenny magnitude in a flow bog in the same townland, but are all sold. One piece may be seen with Miss Hutchinson in Ballymoney.

From William Kilpatrick, farmer.

WOODEN DISH

An ancient wooden dish, curiously carved, was found by Chestnut Peacock, a farmer, in the flow bog in the townland of Roseyards, 10 years ago, but lost.

21st December 1837

/GUN ANCIENT

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GUN ANCIENT

A very ancient gun was found in the artificial island in the lake in Culramony, by John McDermott. The stock was completely rotten, and the barrel charged with powder, which was so dry as to go off when put into the fire.

BUTTER, ANCIENT

A quantity of Ancient Butter was found in a flow bog in a meader (?) by the Revd. William Maxwill, in the townland of Cubbindale, but the vessel is lost and part of the butter preserved.

[Signed] J. Bleakly, 22nd December 1837

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STANDING STONE

There is a standing stone on the farm of Matthew Adams in the townland of Ballyboylands Upper about 40 perches N.E. of the leading road from Cloughmills to Ballymoney, and about the same distance from the road leading from Armoy to the Ballymoney road. The stone is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 2 feet 9 inches broad and 1 foot thick.

I have carefully examined the townlands of Ballyrobin, Leitrim, Top Lower, Ballyboylands Lower and Dunaghy, and find nothing worthy of notice in them.

[Signed] J. Bleakly, 16th December 1837

SPEAR HEAD, BRASS

John Connell of Glenlough, has a brass spear head, found 10 years ago in a flow bog, 6 feet deep in that townland, but is not remarkable.

From John Connell, farmer.

INSTRUMENT OF BRASS

About 6 years ago Benjamin Spear of Dunaverny found a very curious brass instrument about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and as thick as a walking stick and ornamented with birds engraven on it. On one end was prongs like a flesh (?) fo~~ot~~ ~~(?)~~, but turned up at the point like a drag. It was discovered in a flow bog in the same townland, and was sold to the Revd. McMant (then rector of Ballymoney) for £1. It is said to be deposited in the Dublin Museum.

[Signed] J. Bleakly, 25th December 1837

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GRAVEYARD

An ancient Burial ground was on the farm of William Small, townland Kirkhilly, part of it in a fort, but all nearly demolishe

/A

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Reference	Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish
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A church is supposed to have stood here also, but not a vestage of either remains. A cove was also in the above fort but all the stones have been taken away to build. The above graveyard stood about 20 perches N.W. of the leading road from Ballymoney to Ballycastle.

26th December 1837

I have carefully examined the townlands of Landhead, Carnang Upper and Lower, New Buildings North and South.

[Signed] J. Bleakly, 27th December 1837

HATCHET BRASS

An ancient brass hatchet with a small curious brass instrument, both found in the bog near the lake and artificial island in Culramony by John Neill of Breackagh (see Specimen).

From John Neill, farmer.

STONE RING

? 10 X

Hugh Hill of Farranalissary has a stone ring also a brass instrument like an apple scopp,* with a brass pot, a wooden spade and an ancient pair of Querns, but all lost and sold. Found in a fort near the house, about 20 years ago.

From Hugh Hill, farmer.

[Signed] J. Bleakly, 28th December 1837

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HATCHETS OF BRASS

David Brown of Breackagh found a brass hatchet of large dimensions, but part of the top broken off (see specimen), also 2 brass instruments like the handles of drawers, with the top of an old sword of iron, found in flow bog near the lake and island in Breackagh townland, but all lost except the hatchet.

From David Brown.

COVE

There is a curious cove on the farm of David Beard, Feranalissary, a few yards from the house. It runs N.W. with two rooms turning off at right angles, but so filled with water as to render it too difficult to enter, and is of this shape

/[Signed]

*At this point there is a note superscribed in the hand of 'James Boyle' reading 'Not lost'.

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Reference	Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish
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[Signed] J. Bleakly, 29th December 1837

I have carefully examined the townlands of Drumart, Newhill, Ballyaghmore, Conogher, Garry Upper and Lower, Greenville and find nothing worth notice in them. [Signed] J. Bleakly.

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Reference	Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish
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Ballymoney Parish

7 Statistical Account

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Statistical Account

of the Parish of Ballymoney

[by] Lieut. J. Greatorex, November 3rd 1832

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Reference	Extracts from Memoir of Ballymoney Parish
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Statistical Account of the Parish of Ballymoney

NAME

Ballymoney is derived from baile mona, Bog town.

SITUATION

It is situated in the Counties of Antrim and Londonderry, in the Liberties of Coleraine, and Baronies of Upper Dunluce and Kilconway. The portions of the Parish in the Liberties of Coleraine and the Barony of Kilconway are inconsiderable, 619 acres in the former and 753 acres in the latter. The bulk of the Parish forms the north west part of the Barony of Upper Dunluce. The town of Ballymoney is situated about the centre of the Parish and is 6 miles south of Coleraine.

BOUNDARIES

It is bounded on the north by the Grange of Kildollagh and Parish of Ballyrashane, Dunluce and Derrykeighan, on the east by the Parishes of Derrykeighan and Kilraghts, on the south by the Parish of Finvoy, and on the west by the River Bann, dividing it from the County of Derry.

EXTENT

It extends from north to south about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; east to west 6 miles, and contains 23,055 acres with a population of 11,599 souls.

DIVISIONS

It is divided into 97 townlands, part of 8 of which are in the County of Derry, and Liberties of Coleraine. One is in the Barony of Kilconway. The remainder are in the Barony of Upper Dunluce. The Rector dean Green has a Glebe with a house adjoining the town of Ballymoney. The Parish of Ballymoney is a rectory in the Diocese of Down and Connor and is in the patronage of the Bishop of that See.

SURFACE AND SOIL

The surface of the Parish is in general flat, a ridge of rising ground extends from west to east through its middle, and another from the town of Ballymoney towards Coleraine; the Parish is however by no means hilly, the highest being 476 feet. The soil on the more elevated ground is pretty good, consisting of clay and the decomposed basalt; that along the Bann side is light and sandy, particularly at the Bann Bridge, where good sand is found a few inches below the surface. On the north and south are extensive tracts of bog, round the edges of which cultivation is making great progress.

MANURE

Large quantities of lime are yearly carted from the neighbouring

/Parishes

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Parishes of Armoy and Loughgill, where it is obtained at a reasonable rate. The other more usual manures are stable dung, ashes procured by burning the surface of boggy ground and flow bog, which is put into pits in the autumn and allowed to remain all the winter, during which time it sours and then, when mixed with sods or stable dung, makes one of the best manures for potatoes.

PRODUCE

Potatoes form the preparation crop, followed by barley or oats, flax and oats or two crops of oats in succession. Clover is often sown with the oats and affords excellent pasture after harvest. After the second crop of oats the land is usually laid down in meadow. Flax is yearly raised in large quantities, but owing to the depression of the linen trade of late years is not so much attended to as formerly. Pork and butter form a great part of the trade at the Ballymoney markets, where the agents of the Belfast merchants attend to purchase such produce.

TURBARY

Is plentiful, cheap and of a good description.

BASALT

Is found in various places all over the parish, and presents the only geological feature; it is quarried for building and road making.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Ballymoney is the principal town and the capital of the Barony of Upper Dunluce. It is situated nearly in the middle of the Parish, about 7 miles from Coleraine on the Mail road; it contains 361 houses and 1,949 inhabitants.

MARKETS

It is a market and post town: the markets are held the first and middle Thursdays of each month; when five Thursdays occur during the month two middle markets are held. These are well supplied with linen webs of every description, yarn, grain, pork, butter and all the neccessaries of life.

There is a Court House at which the Quarter Sessions are held alternately with Ballymena and the Petty Sessions every week. The principal Inns are Mr. Reid's and Miss Neill's, from whence visitors usually proceed to the Giant's Causeway. The houses of worship consist of a Church, a Roman Catholic chapel (a new one lately erected), one Presbyterian Meeting House, two Seceding and one Covenanters Meeting Houses. The tower of the old Church stands opposite the new Church on the other side of the road. Within a few years a Bridewell has been erected.

/A

A store for grain has been lately built, which it is expected will prove of great service and convenience to the neighbouring farmers. Ballymoney is an improving town and considerably increasing in size and population.

The only other town deserving mention is Stranocum, pleasantly situated on the River Bush, north east of the parish, on the road from Ballymoney to Armoy; two fairs are held annually, not however well attended.

MANUFACTORIES

Mr. Smith has a factory for spinning yarn by machinery turned by water at Ballynacree Skein, employing from 20 to 30 young females. It is of a coarse description used for canvass or corn bags. The linen manufacture is still carried on to a great extent, but owing to the great depression of the trade, the weavers barely obtain the value of their webs; in fact they do not receive more than one half of what was usually given 10 or 15 years back. Flax spinning owing to the same causes is more resorted to by the industrious, to prevent idleness than from the return they can expect for their labour. It is to be hoped that this discouraging depression will not always continue.

In the townland of Drumahaigle Mr. James Moore has lately built a large Distillery and Brewery, and is doing extensive business.

ROADS

The Mail Road from Belfast to Londonderry traverses this Parish passing through Ballymoney. Cross roads branch off from Ballymoney to Garvagh, Ballycastle and Bushmills; these roads are for the most part kept in tolerable repair at the charge of the County. Two new roads have lately been laid out and partly executed, one leading from Cabragh eastward to the Mail road, the other passes through the Garry Bog from Ballymoney to meet the old Ballycastle road at Benvarden. There are other branch roads traversing the Parish to Loughgill, Clough and Finvoy, all in pretty good repair.

RIVERS

The River Bann bounds the Parish on the west for about 4 miles. It is not navigable except for small craft, chiefly engaged in carrying bricks from Agivey down the river towards Coleraine. This river being the only outlet to Lough Neagh is frequently flooded, laying under water many acres of the low lands adjacent to the river on the Ballymoney side. It abounds with Salmon, trout and pike.

The River Bush forms the north and north east boundary of the Parish for a considerable distance. After rains this river rises suddenly and rushes down from the mountains with great violence, frequently laying a considerable tract of land near the Garry Bog under water. There being a valuable fishery at the

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mouth of the Bush it is carefully preserved and keepers appointed along the whole length.

The smaller streams are the Burn Gushet, which after forming part of the north boundary of the Parish fall into the Bush, the Ballymoney water which rises in the Parish of Kilraghts and runs through the Parish of Ballymoney from east to west, falling into the Bann about a mile below the Cross Bridge, and the Claughey water which rising in Finvoy divides for some extent that Parish from Ballymoney, and falls into the Ballymoney river.

BOGS, WOODS ETC.

This Parish is very thinly wooded, the only plantations of any consequence being those at Leslie Hill, the seat of James Leslie Esq.; O'Hara Brook, the residence of Charles O'Hara Esq.; Stranocum House, the residence of the Hutchinson family; and Ballynacree, the seat of James Moore Esq. The latter gentleman has planted a great deal lately as has also Captain Magennis in the townland of Enagh Upper.

There are other small plantations at Greenville and Culbrim Lower

The great quantity of wood found in the Bogs prove that in former years there must have existed extensive districts of wood; some of these trees are found of great size and are now used as fuel or for building purposes.

The bogs are numerous and extensive, particularly the Garry Bog, and Garrydoo. Cultivation is very fast encroaching upon these, by reclaiming, and the most productive crops are raised upon the bog soil so prepared.

POPULATION

By the Census of 1831 the population of this Parish amounted to 11,599 souls. They are a mixture of the Scotch, English and Irish; hence arises in all probability the greater degree of comfort and cleanliness observable among the inhabitants, compared with other parts of the country. The English emigrants came with Sir Philip Savage; the Scotch from the short passage from Scotland to the north east coast of Ireland, were continuall coming over; these took possession of the low lands and at this day the original inhabitants of the country are only to be found in the mountainous tract along the east coast of the County.

COUNTY CESS

The amount of County cess laid upon the inhabitants in 1831 amounted to £239 .. 8s. .. 6d.

ANTIQUITIES

The antiquities are not numerous; in the townland of Cross near the Bann Bridge, and close by the roadside are the remains of a

/Castle

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Castle called Cross Castle, of which there exists no history. It is placed on a mound which however might have been formed by the ruins, as only one wall of very insignificant dimensions exists. A tradition exists among the people in the neighbourhood that this Castle was burnt down and that much treasure was buried in the ruins; however this may be, it is certain that some years ago, when a new road was cut close round the base of the mound, some old coins and human bones were discovered; the coins are in the possession of Mr. Cramsie of Cross. The other antiquities consist of the Forts and Barrows, which are found scattered all over the Parish, none of which appear to require particular notice It may be mentioned here that a curious horse was found in the Garry Bog by some individuals cutting turf, who not caring for its antiquity cut it in half, and otherwise mutilated it. One part is in the possession of the very Revd. Dean Mant, late Rector of this Parish, who has not been able to ascertain to what animal it belonged. This part is about 9 inches long, has a gentle curve, flattish on the inside and round outside, is formed of a series of rings, is solid and of ivory: the other part is lost.

BRIDGES

The bridge over the Bann is formed of wood and has been for many years in a very dangerous state, several portions having at different periods been carried away by floods, and only partially repaired. It has long been in agitation to build a stone bridge across, and a site has been marked out a little below the present. There are 3 stone bridges over the River Bush on the principal roads, one of them built last year on the new line to Bushmills.

RELIGION

The religious persuasions are various. The Catholics constitute about 1/10th and about the same number of the Established Church; the remainder are of the Scotch Church, with a few Methodists and Annabaptists.

FAIRS

The fairs of Ballymoney are 3 in the year viz., on the 5th May; 10th July and 6th October. The 2 fairs at Stranocum are held on the 20th April and 29th December.

[Signed] J. Greatorex.
Lieut. Rl. Engrs.
November 3rd 1832

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Parish of Ballymoney